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Daily Report
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FBIS-SOV-95-187 *27 September 1995*

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Key Developments

FBIS Duma Election Report 26 Sep

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[FBIS Media Note] ***This is the second in a weekly series of reports that FBIS will produce on the campaign for the 17 December Russian Duma elections. It is based solely on Russian media reporting.***

Recent Developments

Chernomyrdin Bloc's Candidate List Published The federal and single-seat lists for Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin's Russia Is Our Home [NDR] bloc were published by *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* on 26 September. The lists include a high number of regional and local officials, as well as dozens of Duma deputies from various factions. Among the top 12 on the federal list are Chernomyrdin, Chairman of the State Privatization Committee Sergey Belyayev, Duma deputies Nikolay Travkin and Vladimir Ryzhkov, Academy Award winning film director Nikita Mikhalkov and theater director Galina Volchek, Academy of Sciences Vice-President Zhores Alferov and head of the State Committee on Higher Education Vladimir Kinelev, Army Corps Commander Lev Rokhlin, Union of Landowners leader Vladimir Bashmachnikov and Union of Cossacks Ataman Aleksandr Martynov.

The regional list is broken down into 86 federal units, a majority of which are headed by regional or local officials or enterprise directors. Regional or local officials hold the top spot on 38 regional lists, and directors of enterprises top 18 lists; 11 lists are led by candidates from academia, four from medical institutes, and three regional presidential representatives. Duma deputies fare poorly on the regional lists. Ten Duma deputies are included among the 249 candidates, but only two are the leading candidates on their list.

The bloc has nominated candidates in 181 single-seat districts, with regional or local officials again making up the largest group with 74 candidates; 28 enterprise directors were nominated, along with 17 academicians, 12 directors of medical institutions, three regional presidential representatives, three entertainers, and two federal officials—including Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev. Duma deputies are much more prevalent on the single-seat list, with 26 candidates, including 20 who are not included on the federal or regional lists.

Of the 32 Duma deputies running under the NDR banner, nine are from the Stability Duma faction, six each are from Rossiya and the New Regional Policy factions, five are from the Party of Russian Unity and Accord [PRES], three are independents, two are from Russia's Choice, and one is from the Agrarian Party of Russia. Interestingly, included on the single-seat list are two Duma members who twice voted to support a no-confidence motion in Chernomyrdin's government over the summer—Rossiya's Yuriy Utkin and the APR's Vladimir Moroz (*Sovetskaya Rossiya*, 4 July).

Ryabov, Filatov Decry Plethora of Parties, Candidates Both Central Electoral Commission [CEC] Chairman Nikolay Ryabov and head of the presidential Administration Sergey Filatov are publicly expressing concern that the dizzying number of parties and candidates will alienate voters. Ryabov said at a 20 September press conference that because of the crush of choices it will be "very difficult" for voters to "cope with the situation" and "some" may want to throw their ballots "into the wastebasket" (INTERFAX, 20 September). According to Ryabov, a ballot containing the names of 20 or more candidates for a single seat is "not democracy but a mockery of democracy" (*Izvestiya*, 21 September). Asserting that the electoral law is written in such a way so as not to allow the CEC to "filter" potential candidates, Ryabov urged local authorities to "strictly control" the conduct of the elections in their regions (ITAR-TASS, 21 September).

Filatov said that "at least" 30,000 candidates will compete for the 450 Duma seats and warned that voters "may eventually give in to despair" and "decide not to come to the polls at all." Filatov said "the goal today" is to "avoid" the "madness the election campaign is turning into" (INTERFAX, 21 September), admitting, however, that "we cannot be protected" from "accidents" in the "very last days before the elections" (ITAR-TASS, 21 September). Filatov warned that the large number of candidates "increases the risk" of voting by "random choice" and that voters may "wake up" after election day "awed and surprised" asking themselves: "What have we done to our state?" (INTERFAX, 21 September).

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Рисунок Игоря Смирнова.

Cartoon accompanying 21 September *Rossiyskiye Vesti* article on the potential for the plethora of Duma candidates to cause significant confusion among voters.

Urnov Predicts the Winners Mark Urnov, the head of the president's Analytical Directorate, told representatives of regional executive bodies on 22 September (INTERFAX) that six parties and blocs will "easily overcome" the 5-percent barrier in the upcoming Duma elections. According to Urnov, they are NDR, the Communist Party, the Agrarian Party, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia [LDPR], Yabloko, and the Congress of Russian Communities [KRO]. Noticeably absent from Urnov's list is Duma Chairman Ivan Rybkin's floundering election bloc, which, like NDR, began with Yeltsin's blessing. Urnov claimed that voters' "mentality" has changed, they are "less ideological" than they were during the Duma elections two years ago, and they are now "guided" by parties' and blocs' election programs that aim at "certain layers" of the population. Urnov also urged federal and regional executive bodies to "overcome the wave of hysteria and hopelessness" being raised by the "irreconcilable opposition"—naming in particular the Communist Party—and to "coordinate" their work and "explain" to the people "who is their friend and who is a speculator."

In the Provinces

Rossel Goes National Seeking to expand his influence beyond the Urals region, recently-elected Sverdlovsk Oblast Governor Eduard Rossel is moving to field a slate of Duma candidates under the banner of his regions-oriented "Transformation of the Fatherland" [Preobrazheniye Otechestva] bloc. Public Russian Television's (ORT) 23 September "Vremya" news program reported that the bloc met in Yekaterinburg that day to nominate its candidates. During a press conference held the previous day, after his meeting with the oblast legislature and Federation Council Chairman Vladimir Shumeyko, Rossel claimed that the bloc is "the only movement in Russia that is based in the regions, not in Moscow" and that "the ideas of protecting regional interests" in the Duma can be "asserted" only by forming a bloc of "independent non-party candidates" (ITAR-TASS, 22 September). ITAR-TASS reported that Shumeyko, a key Yeltsin ally, "shares this view" and that he told journalists at the press conference that he "supports" Rossel's bloc. INTERFAX (4 September) reported that Rossel's bloc has branches in 56 of Russia's regions.

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Several leading Duma hopefuls have been wooing Rossel in the wake of his 20 August election victory. PRES leader Sergey Shakhray reportedly met and negotiated with Rossel shortly after bolting from Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin's NDR movement in early September (INTERFAX, 4 September). However, Rossel told *Izvestiya* (21 September) that he and his party "refused point blank" to "support" PRES and criticized the deputy premier, saying it is "typical [of] Shakhray" to "start talking about something that does not yet exist." According to ITAR-TASS, Rossel "made it plain" at the 22 September press conference in Yekaterinburg that he "does not regard" Shakhray's party as the "protector" of the regions.

Rossel's press secretary told INTERFAX (14 September) that his boss met with KRO leader Yuriy Skokov in Yekaterinburg on 13 September to discuss "cooperation" in support of candidates in single-seat electoral districts, but their "contacts" "have not produced results." Rossel told *Izvestiya* (21 September) that while he and Skokov "both advocate that there be reasonable people in parliament," they agreed after a "long talk" that "it would be better for each of them to go their own way." According to *Izvestiya*, Rossel indicated that if his bloc is successful, he will "surrender" his seat to another member of the bloc.

Democrats Look for Challengers to Lipitskiy Party of Economic Freedom candidate Arkadiy Yankovskiy announced that he has reached an agreement with like-minded parties to support his challenge of incumbent Duma deputy Vasiliy Lipitskiy in Novosibirsk's Zayeltsovskiy district (Electoral District No. 126). Yabloko and Boris Fedorov's "Forward, Russia!" party have agreed not to run candidates against Yankovskiy, who lost to Lipitskiy in 1993. Former Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar's Russia's Democratic Choice, however, has reportedly decided to run actress Lidiya Fedoseyeva-Shushina in the single-seat constituency (*Vecherniy Novosibirsk*, 19 September).

Either candidate will likely have an uphill battle against Lipitskiy. Although Lipitskiy, a member of the "Social Democrats" bloc, won with only 13.6 percent in 1993, one of the lowest totals of all the single-seat constituency winners, he appears to enjoy strong support from voters and the local media. A Microsoft Association poll published in the 21 August *Vecherniy Novosibirsk* showed him with a 79-percent approval rating, well ahead of the other five Duma deputies from Novosibirsk, whose ratings ranged from 9 to 46 percent. In addition, the 20 September *Vecherniy Novosibirsk* published a survey by local television and print journalists rating the six deputies' performance, giving Lipitskiy an overall rating of 4.4 out of five and five out of five in the "relations with the press" category. His ratings again far outpaced fellow deputies.

So far, eight other candidates have been nominated for the seat, including contenders from NDR (*Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, 26 September), the CPRF (*Pravda Rossii*, 7 September), former Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov's "Power to the People!" bloc (*Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, 12 September), and five nominated by citizens' groups (*Sovetskaya Sibir*, 26 September).

In an unrelated matter, Lipitskiy announced to surprised journalists on 19 September that a representative from the local organization of the KRO had informed him an hour earlier that one of its officials was attacked by someone claiming to be a member of "Lipitskiy's team." The attacker allegedly made off with the KRO's signatures for their candidate lists. Lipitskiy called the act a "provocation" and asked for any information about the perpetrator of the incident (*Sovetskaya Sibir*, 22 September).

Candidates Stumble in Kabardino-Balkaria Campaign Several candidates in Kabardino-Balkaria's single-seat race (Electoral District No. 13) have run into minor glitches early in the campaign. NDR unanimously nominated republic vice-premier Vladimir Sokhov as their candidate in the district. Although Sokhov is not a member of the bloc, he was reportedly the choice of top officials in the republic, including republic president and NDR member Valeriy Kokov. The extent of support for Sokhov in the district, however, appears to be a matter of some confusion. In an interview published in the local weekly *Gazeta Yuga* on 22 September, Kokov asserted that local organizations of the "communists, unions, agrarians, and the Union of Industrialists and Enterprises" had agreed to back Sokhov during a meeting with him. Weeks earlier, however, the local CPRF chairman announced that "collaboration" with the NDR was "unacceptable" and that the party, which does not have its own candidate in the district, will support its "allies—the agrarians, veterans, and officers" (*Gazeta Yuga*, 1 September). When the interviewer pointed out to Kokov that local representatives from the Agrarian and Communist Parties publicly announced that they would not support an NDR candidate, he responded: "If someone from these movements independently gives their opinion to a newspaper and then declares that he is saying it in the name of the party, then that it is on his own conscience."

Meanwhile, Russia's Democratic Choice candidate Vladislav Bolov began his campaign by refuting criminal charges against him in connection with his job as director of the Antistikhiya Scientific Production Association. The charges were dropped due to insufficient

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evidence, but not until after Bolov missed the party's 26 August Congress because he was not allowed to leave the republic (*Gazeta Yuga*, 1 September). Because of his absence, Bolov was not nominated for the single-seat election, but he was included on the party's regional list for the northern Caucasus region and was later nominated by a "citizen's group" in the single-seat district (*Gazeta Yuga*, 22 September). Bolov ran unsuccessfully for the same seat in 1993.

The LDPR is also running into problems in the district. Although they have already nominated a candidate, local party member Valentina Dragunova, the republic's Ministry of Justice "annulled" the registration of the LDPR's local organization, saying it was improperly organized. After the ministry's decision was announced, the 23 September issue of *Kabardino-Balkarskaya Pravda* said that "in fact the LDPR organization in the republic does not exist."

The Media Beat

Administration Paper Complains About Free Coverage The 23 September issue of the presidential Administration-sponsored newspaper *Rossiyskiye Vesti* carried an article lamenting that it and the only other state-controlled newspaper, the Council of Ministers-sponsored *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, must "bear the full brunt" of free election campaigning in the print media as instructed by the CEC. *Rossiyskiye Vesti* noted that between 5 November and 15 December the two papers "must assign" 15 percent of their total printspace to the election campaign completely gratis and at the same time continue to allocate "considerable space" for printing official documents, items that are of interest to "far from everyone." Calling on the CEC to dip into "its own funds," *Rossiyskiye Vesti* instead "suggested" publishing free campaign materials in pull-out sections or "even better" in special supplements. The paper concluded by warning that without increased funding, "it will be hard to observe the equal terms of election campaigning stipulated by law."

Published Lists of Candidates

Official candidate lists for the following parties and blocs were published in *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* from 20-26 September (see previous issue of "Duma Elections 1995" for lists published earlier in *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*). Each entry below lists the party's 12 core federal list candidates in rank order and gives the date the list was published. If the party's list of candidates in the single-seat districts was published, the entry notes that date as well.

Prominent Parties

Russia Is Our Home [Nash Dom Rossiya] Viktor Chernomyrdin, Nikita Mikhalkov, Lev Rokhlin, Sergey Belyayev, Daniya Karimova, Zhores Alferov, Galina Volchek, Nikolay Travkin, Vladimir Kinelev, Vladimir Bashmachnikov, Aleksandr Martynov, Vladimir Ryzhkov. (Federal and single-seat lists published 26 September)

Other Parties

Derzhava [Sotsial-patrioticheskoye dvizheniye "Derzhava"] Aleksandr Rutskoy, Viktor Kobelev, Konstantin Dushenov, Aleksandr Kazintsev, Rinat Mukhamadiyev, Vladimir Novikov, Dzhangir Kerimov, Mikhail Kuzovkov, Ashot Sarkisyan, Aleksandr Stepanov, Musa Idigov, Vladimir Taranenko. (Federal and single-seat lists published 20 September)

Party of Workers' Self-Government [Partiya samoupravleniya trudyashchikhsya] Svyatoslav Fedorov, Aleksey Kazannik, Aleksandr Porokhovshchikov, Petr Yegides, Vladimir Lebedev, Gennadiy Fedorov, Aleksey Suchilin, Boris Slavin, Anatoliy Bezuglov, Gennadiy Chashchin, Alla Dubrovina, Andrey Golushko. (Federal list published 21 September)

Our Future [Nashe Budushcheye] Sazhi Umalatova, Ivan Shashviashvili, Omar Begov, Villen Matveyev, Osman Isayev, Valentin Salyukov, Vakha Bukhayev, Lyudmila Selikhova, Shakhid Zubayrayev, Vladislav Gorokhov, Venera Gadalova, Ivan Zhdakayev. Unlike other parties, candidates on this party's federal list were not numbered. (Federal and single-seat lists published 23 September)

List of Single-Seat Electoral Districts

The list of the 225 single-seat districts for the 17 December elections was published in *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* (22 August) and *Rossiyskiye Vesti* (24 August). It lists each district's name and number; the total number of voters; the district's center; and other cities, towns, and rayons in the district.

Election Schedule—Key Dates

22 October: Deadline for submitting 200,000 signatures in support of party lists, with no more than 7 percent coming from a single republic or region. Single-seat candidates must collect signatures equaling at least 1 percent of a district's voters (Federal electoral law published in the 28 June *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*). Although 22 October is also the deadline for registering party lists and single-seat nominations, parties and candidates cannot begin collecting signatures until after they are

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registered. Registration of party and single-seat lists began after the list of electoral districts was published in *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* on 22 August.

5 November: Parties and candidates can begin running campaign advertisements in state-owned federal and regional newspapers (ITAR-TASS, 20 September)

15 November-15 December: Equal and free access for airtime on state-owned federal and regional television and radio channels granted for all candidates; 30-minute blocs of free airtime from 7:00-10:00 and 18:00-23:30 to be drawn by lots.

On a Lighter Note...

It's Not What You Know... It appears that some party chairmen are using the elections to find employment for their family members. In fact, a good showing on election day for Derzhava could leave three Rutskoys in the Duma. Party leader and former Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoy heads the party's federal list, while two of his brothers top regional lists—Vladimir heads the party's Volga-Vyatskiy regional list and Mikhail is second on the Southern Far East list (*Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, 20 September).

While the LDPR's election list has not been published yet, *Respublika Tatarstan* reported on 3 August that party leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's "sister" was in charge of formulating the party's list in Ulyanovsk and selected the candidates "from her relatives," placing her son-in-law and niece at the top of the list. In addition, the 3-9 August issue of the weekly *Obshchaya Gazeta* reported that Zhirinovskiy included his stepbrother, Aleksandr Zhirinovskiy, and his adopted son, Igor Lebedev, among the top seven positions of the party's federal list.

Kozyrev Invites UN Observers To Attend Elections

LD2609165495 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1529 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (ITAR-TASS) — Today, addressing the 50th session of the UN General Assembly, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev issued an invitation for foreign observers to be sent to Russia for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

"The problem of observing a single standard for human rights and basic democratic institutions is very acute throughout the world. Russia, which is approaching free and multiparty parliamentary elections, is making its contributions to the consolidation of precisely such standards. We are inviting observers from foreign states and international organizations for the forthcoming elections," Andrey Kozyrev said.

Armed Forces To Field 123 Candidates in Elections

LD2509202195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — The Russian Armed Forces will field their own candidates in single-seat constituencies, Defense Minister Pavel Grachev said in the INTERFAX headquarters where he visited Monday.

Grachev said that this decision was made by the ministry collegium on the advice of military district commanders following detailed analysis of the present State Duma performance.

The ministry top officials believe that the MPs have let the army down by not channeling enough funds to the army. Grachev is especially unhappy about the activities of Sergey Yushenkov's Defense Committee.

A total of 123 servicemen, most of them officers and 23 of them generals, will run for parliament. Grachev expressed the hope that with the aid of local administration heads most of them will win and the problems facing the army will be given more attention during the next 4 years.

Communications Workers Threaten To 'Wreck' Elections

LD2609153195 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent L. Panova] The nonpayments crisis is being discussed today by communications workers. The advent of the elections has granted the strategic sector — which communications are — the opportunity to use in their dispute with the Government the strongest card — blackmail. The communications personnel have threatened to stop providing technical backup for the elections unless their demands are met.

[A. Nazeykin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Communications Workers, speaking at meeting — identified by caption] The Organizational Committee and Central Committee of the Trade Union have met to discuss the situation which has taken shape in our enterprises and jointly draft a document on our future actions.

[Panova] It has become almost fashionable to speak of nonpayments, the general crisis which has affected television too. Only the tone of such talk is becoming

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sharper and sharper. Again on 1 October local radio and television transmitting centers have threatened to disrupt automatic switching of radio and television programs.

[N. Sokolovskiy, head of Saratov Radio and TV Transmitting Center, speaking at meeting — identified by caption] For the past three years financial difficulties with the TV companies and nonpayments have brought our enterprises to the verge of ruin.

[Panova] Pay arrears to communications workers total 70 billion rubles [R]. In addition, the communications enterprises themselves owe the power workers over R130 billion. The debts of state TV companies to the Ministry of Finance for distribution of radio and TV programmes amount to R613 billion, including R286 billion for the year 1994.

Repeated orders by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to repay the debts immediately have just been completely ignored.

Moreover, according to reports by the speakers, communications workers in a number of areas are promising at meetings not only to disconnect the retransmitters on 1 October but, as they put it, wreck the elections altogether.

[M.Yelizarov, Russian Deputy Minister of Communications, speaking at meeting — identified by caption] Today the state companies are in such debt that unless the Ministry of Finance takes urgent measures the network will not be ready for the elections, on the contrary it will close down.

Gaydar Says Voters Deserting Zhirinovskiy for CRC

LD2609162895 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1335 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 26 (INTERFAX) — The Congress of Russian Communities (CRC) rating is growing rapidly because of the "process of redistributing voters' sympathies from Zhirinovskiy to the CRC."

This statement was made at the news conference on Tuesday by one of the leaders of the Russia's Democratic Choice—United Democrats electoral bloc Yegor Gaydar. He said that "many of those who have become disillusioned with the LDPR [Liberal Democratic Party of Russia] leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy are seeking other politicians who share approximately the same views but seem less indecent, mildly speaking."

Gaydar believes that the disillusioned part of Zhirinovskiy's electorate represents a base for the CRC's growing popularity." Gaydar has admitted that this is "a real threat to the left-wing forces at the parliamentary elections and added that this could only be avoided "if the young voters come to the polls."

In saying that bloc of Russia's Democratic Choice-United Democrats and Yavlinskiy's Yabloko movement have not yet resolved all disagreements on joint efforts to nominate candidates in single-mandate constituencies, Gaydar pointed out that "on the whole our relationships add optimism because both alliances understand what will happen if left-wing forces win the elections."

Aleksandr Yakovlev, another leader of the election bloc, said that he had sent letters to 13 leaders of different democratic blocs asking them to join efforts to nominate candidates in single-mandate constituencies. The proposal was backed by Yavlinskiy and Svyatoslav Fedorov. Yakovlev said that Russia's Democratic Choice, the Party of Social democracy, the Peasants Party and the Congress of National Communities which joined in a single bloc, proceeded from "the awareness of danger for the future of democracy in Russia."

The Bolshevik wing is strengthening its position which could presage a bad future for which we might all be sorry, said Yakovlev. According to him, the bloc believes that in case of victory at the elections, it will "uphold and advance the democratic transformations to complete them on a legal basis."

One of the leaders of the election bloc, chairman of the Peasants' Party Yuriy Chernichenko who also addressed the news conference believes that "we will face such elections that would make the tsar turn over in his grave."

Candidate Lists for Elections Published (Part VII)

954F3442A Moscow PRAVDA ROSSII in Russian 7 Sep 95 No 16, pp 1, 3-4

[Texts of the "Report on the Work of the Third All-Russian Conference of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation," the "Federal List of Candidates for Deputy to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Nominated by the 'Communist Party of the Russian Federation' Electoral Association for Voting By Federal Electoral District, and the "List of Candidates for Deputy to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Nominated by the 'Communist Party of the Russian Federation' Electoral Association for Voting By Single-Mandate Electoral Districts]

[FBIS Translated Text]

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Report on the Work of the Third All-Russian Conference of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation [CPRF]

The Third All-Russian Conference of the CPRF was held in Moscow on 26 August. The delegates discussed the following questions:

1. The party's election platform and the scheduled tasks of CPRF organizations in preparations for and the holding of elections to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly.

2. Nomination of the federal list of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly by federal electoral district.

3. Nomination of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly by single-mandate electoral districts.

4. Appointment of plenipotentiary representatives of the CPRF Electoral Association.

5. Appointment of a member of the Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation with the right of a deliberative vote.

6. Authorized members of the party on electoral commissions.

7. Authorized representatives.

G. Zyuganov delivered a report on the first question.

The following spoke in debates at the conference: A. Dzotsiyev (Vladikavkaz); V. Novoselov (Yekaterinburg); Yu. Azizov (Orsk); T. Gudima (Arkhangelsk); A. Tuleyev (Kemerovo); V. Korolev (Omsk); P. Romanov (Krasnoyarsk); and S. Goryacheva (Vladivostok).

The conference approved the election platform of the CPRF, the federal list of candidates and the list of candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly by single-mandate electoral districts nominated by the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" Electoral Association. Conference materials are being published in today's issue of PRAVDA ROSSII.

* * *

Federal List of Candidates for Deputy to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Nominated by the 'Communist Party of the Russian Federation' Electoral Association for Voting By Federal Electoral District

[List is preceded by three photographs with the following caption: Leaders of the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" Electoral Association—Gennadiy Zyuganov, Svetlana Goryacheva, and Aman Tuleyev—were nominated unanimously as candidates for deputy to the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly at the Third All-Russian Conference of the CPRF.]

1. Gennadiy Andreyevich Zyuganov, born 26 Jun 1944, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, head of the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" group of deputies, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Svetlana Petrovna Goryacheva, born 3 Jun 1947, deputy procurator in the office of the public prosecutor for the city of Vladivostok, lives in the city of Vladivostok.

3. Amangeldy (Moldagazievich) Tuleyev, born 13 May 1944, chairman of the Kemerovo Oblast Legislative Assembly; member of the Federation Council Committee on the Budget and Financial, Currency, and Credit Regulation, Monetary Emission, Tax Policy, and Customs Regulation of the RF Federal Assembly; lives in the city of Kemerovo.

4. Valentin Vasilyevich Chikin, born 25 Jan 1931, chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, member of the Committee on Information Policy and Communications of the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Moscow.

5. Yuriy Dmitriyevich Maslyukov, born 30 Sep 1937, consultant on economic matters for the Financial-Industrial Group, lives in the city of Moscow.

6. Valentin Aleksandrovich Kuptsov, born 4 Dec 1937, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, head of administration of the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" group of deputies, lives in the city of Moscow.

7. Anatoliy Vasilyevich Ionov, born 28 Dec 46, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Labor and Social Support, lives in the city of Ryazan.

8. Valeriy Mikhaylovich Tarasov, born 12 Apr 42, artist, lives in the city of Moscow.

9. Yuriy Pavlovich Ivanov, born 15 Jul 44, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Information Policy and Communications, lives in the city of Moscow.

10. Aleksey Ivanovich Podberezkin, born 7 Feb 53, chairman of the central council of the "Dukhovnoye Naslediye" [Spiritual Legacy] Sociopolitical Movement, lives in the city of Moscow.

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11. Nikolay Nikolayevich Savelyev, born 1 Aug 1951, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, specialist-expert of the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" group of deputies, lives in the city of Moscow.

12. Valeriy Pavlovich Vorotnikov, born 26 Nov 45, general director of the "VZOR" Economic Security Agency, lives in the city of Moscow.

1. CENTRAL REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Kaluga, Ryazan, Smolensk, and Tula oblasts)

1. Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov, born 7 May 30, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Legislation and Judicial and Legal Reform, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Vyacheslav Andreyevich Boyko, born 18 Oct 38, polisher at the Kaluga Telegraph Equipment Plant, lives in the city of Kaluga.

3. Mikhail Vladimirovich Filshin, born 31 Aug 55, chairman of the trade union committee, "Tula" Locomotive Depot of the Moscow Railroad, lives in the city of Tula.

4. Vladimir Vladimirovich Semago, born 27 Apr 47, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Matters Related to Women, the Family, and Youth, lives in the city of Moscow.

5. Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Maksimov, born 14 Jan 36, writer, lives in the city of Smolensk.

6. Nikolay Nikolayevich Dudkin, born 5 Sep 52, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy, lives in the settlement of Pitelino, Pitelinskiy Rayon, Ryazan Oblast.

7. Aleksandr Viktorovich Lunev, born 11 May 52, deputy general director, "Promstroygaz" Enterprise, lives in the city of Tula.

8. Rudolf Vasilyevich Panferov, born 3 Jun 37, correspondent for the newspaper ZNAMYA, lives in the city of Kaluga.

9. Nadezhda Anatolyevna Korneyeva, born 19 Sep 58, deputy's assistant, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Ryazan.

10. Leonid Leonidovich Ovchinnikov, born 7 Nov 37, chairman of the Pochinkovskiy Rayon Committee of the CPRF, lives in the city of Pochinok, Smolensk Oblast.

11. Dmitriy Nikolayevich Abramenkov, born 24 Apr 47, industrial training expert, Roslavl Railroad Transport Tekhnikum, lives in the city of Roslavl, Smolensk Oblast. h3)2. CENTRAL RUSSIA REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Tver, and Yaroslavl oblasts)

1. Tatyana Aleksandrovna Astrakhankina, born 20 Dec 60, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Agrarian Affairs Committee, lives in the city of Rzhev, Tver Oblast.

2. Sergey Aleksandrovich Potapov, born 19 Apr 51, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, consultant for the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" group of deputies, lives in the city of Moscow.

3. Vladimir Ilich Tikhonov, born 4 Feb 47, director of the "Shuyskiye Sittsy" AO [Joint-Stock Company], lives in the city of Shuya, Ivanovo Oblast.

4. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kalyagin, born 23 Oct 47, lecturer at Vladimir State Pedagogical University, lives in the city of Vladimir.

5. Vladimir Alekseyevich Stepanov, born 16 Jan 49, deputy director of "Severokhod" AO, lives in the citry of Yaroslavl.

6. Grigoriy Andreyevich Kuyevda, born 24 Jun 28, general director of "Perovo K-4" AO, lives in the city of Moscow.

7. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Bayunov, born 31 Jul 52, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Economic Policy, lives in the city of Bezhetsk, Tver Oblast.

8. Yevgeniy Viktorovich Buchenkov, born 12 May 38, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Geopolitical Matters, lives in the city of Vladimir.

9. Valentin Ivanovich Bakulin, born 30 Jan 45, foreman of fitters team, "Krasnaya Talka" AO, lives in the city of Ivanovo.

10. Bronislav Dmitriyevich Babayev, born 14 Feb 30, head of the Political Economy Department, Ivanovo State University, lives in the city of Ivanovo.

3. SUBURBAN MOSCOW REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Moscow Oblast)

1. Svetlana Yevgenyevna Savitskaya, born 8 Aug 48, lecturer at Moscow State Aviation Institute and cosmonaut, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Yuriy Mikhaylovich Voronin, born 26 Feb 39, temporarily unemployed, lives in the city of Moscow.

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3. Sergey Georgiyevich Nigkoyev, born 14 Jan 38, general director of "Mosagromontazh" AO, lives in the city of Khimki, Moscow Oblast.

4. Nina Vladimirovna Berdnikova, born 9 Sep 55, lead television correspondent for "Podmoskovye" Television and Radio Broadcasting Company, lives in the city of Moscow.

5. Aleksandr Sergeyevich Sokolov, born 5 Apr 47, general director of the "Moskurort" Sanatorium and Health Resort Enterprise for Trade Unions, lives in the city of Moscow.

6. Konstantin Sergeyevich Savelyev, born 3 Jun 55, assistant engineer on Moscow Railroad, lives in the city of Ozherelye, Kashirskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

7. Dmitriy Fedorovich Krasnikov, born 20 Aug 47, chairman of "Zavety Ilicha" Kolkhoz, lives in the settlement of Lotoshino, Lotoshinskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

8. Vladimir Nikolayevich Lobov, born 22 Jul 35, president of the "Preobrazheniye" political movement, lives in the city of Moscow.

9. Nikolay Ivanovich Vasilyev, born 28 Mar 58, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Mytishchi, Moscow Oblast.

10. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kochnev, born 14 May 26, professor at the All-Russian Agricultural Institute for Correspondence Education, lives in the city of Balashikha, Moscow Oblast.

11. Yuriy Yefimovich Staskov, born 19 Jan 31, actor at Noginsk State Dramatic Theater, lives in the city of Noginsk, Moscow Oblast.

12. Mikhail Petrovich Belyayev, born 25 Dec 68, secretary of Shaturskiy Rayon Assembly of Representatives, lives in the city of Shatura, Moscow Oblast.

13. Aleksandr Petrovich Galdin, born 4 Feb 48, employee of Odintsovo Roadbuiulding Administration, lives in the city of Odintsovo, Moscow Oblast.

4. WHITE SEA REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Karelian and Komi republics, Arkhangelsk, Vologda, and Murmansk oblasts, and Nenets Autonomous Okrug)

1. Tamara Mikhaylovna Gudima, born 5 Jun 36, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Education, Culture, and Science, lives in the city of Arkhangelsk.

2. Vladimir Pavlovich Gromov, born 26 Nov 40, engineer at "Vologda" Locomotive Depot, Vologda Division of the Northern Railroad, lives in the city of Vologda.

3. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shilnikov, born 9 Aug 39, deputy in the Karelian Republic Legislative Assembly, lives in the city of Petrozavodsk.

4. Aleksey Aleksandrovich Kozlov, born 19 Jan 44, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Syktyvkar.

5. Yuriy Borisovich Tarakanov, born 29 Jan 46, assistant to a deputy in State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Murmansk.

6. Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Ponomarev, born 1 May 45, lecturer at Cherepovets State Pedagogical University, lives in the city of Cherepovets, Vologda Oblast.

7. Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Grishin, born 6 Aug 54, Atomic Shipbuilding Center, deputy chief economist of the "Zvezdochka" State Machinebuilding Enterprise, lives in the city of Severodvinsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast.

8. Galina Petrovna Mayorova, born 8 Aug 51, deputy in Karelian Republic Legislative Assembly, lives in the city of Segezha, Republic of Karelia.

9. Vladislav Dzhebrailovich Asadov, born 13 Aug 45, lead economist in the Vorkuta Employment Administration, lives in the city of Vorkuta, Komi Republic.

10. Yuriy Aleksandrovich Guskov, born 7 Feb 36, president of the "Severalmaz" AO, lives in the city of Arkhangelsk.

11. Valeriy Aleksandrovich Kudryavtsev, born 6 May 41, head of the Children's Surgery Department of the Arkhangelsk State Medical Academy, lives in the city of Arkhangelsk.

5. NEVA-BALTIC REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Kaliningrad, Leningrad, Novgorod, and Pskov oblasts and the city of St. Petersburg)

1. Yuriy Konstantinovich Sevenard, born 29 Jun 35, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the Committee on Industry, Construction, Transport, and Power Engineering, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

2. Nikolay Gavrilovich Bindyukov, born 7 Feb 46, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee for CIS Affairs and Ties with Fellow Countrymen, lives in the city of Novgorod.

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3. Vladimir Stepanovich Nikitin, born 14 Apr 48, director of the "Pskovskoye Vozrozhdeniye" firm, lives in the city of Pskov.

4. Svyatoslav Mikhayiovich Sokol, born 22 Mar 46, general director of the "Kadastr-Servis" AO, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

5. Yefim Aleksandrovich Dovzhenko, born 14 Sep 40, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Kaliningrad.

6. Valeriy Fedorovich Gaydym, born 19 Jan 48, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Novgorod.

7. Yuriy Georgiyevich Medvedchikov, born 3 Aug 48, temporarly unemployed, lives in the city of Tikhvin, Leningrad Oblast.

8. Petr Petrovich Glushchenko, born 19 Aug 42, dean of the Legal Faculty at the St. Petersburg Humanities University for Trade Unions, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

9. Oleg Grigoryevich Kozyr, born 10 Jan 53, deputy chief of the State Tax Inspectorate for the city of Velikiye Luki, lives in the city of Velikiye Luki, Pskov Oblast.

10. Vladimir Ivanovich Frolandin, born 9 Jul 36, director of the Starorusskiy Forestry Enterprise, lives in the city of Staraya Russa, Novogorod Oblast.

11. Nikolay Ivanovich Mikhaylov, born 4 Nov 36, deputy general director of the "Koporye" AO, lives in the city of Sosnovyy Bor, Leningrad Oblast.

12. Vladimir Semenovich Tokarev, born 14 Jul 48, lecturer at Northwestern Polytechnical Institute, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

13. Aleksandr Petrovich Nikulin, born 26 Oct 40, chief of the Personnel Division, Volkhov Aluminum Plant, lives in the city of Volkhov, Leningrad Oblast.

14. Oleg Igorevich Koryakin, born 19 Aug 49, lead specialist at the "Baltika" Interregional Enterprise, lives in the city of Sosnovyy Bor, Leningrad Oblast.

15. Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Krasnitskiy, born 31 Jan 51, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Information Policy and Communications, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

6. PROKHOROVKA REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Belgorod, Bryansk, Kursk, and Orel oblasts)

1. Yuriy Yevgenyevich Lodkin, born 26 Mar 38, member of the Committee on Social Policy of the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Bryansk.

2. Viktor Petrovich Peshkov, born 28 Oct 45, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Moscow.

3. Aleksandr Nikolayevich Mikhaylov, born 15 Sep 51, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Defense, lives in the city of Shchigry, Kursk Oblast.

4. Oleg Stepanovich Kuleshov, born 12 Jul 47, lecturer at Belgorod Agricultural Academy, lives in the city of Belgorod.

5. Vyacheslav Konstantinovich Sokolov, born 19 Aug 41, deputy director of Orel Cooperative Bank, lives in the city of Orel.

6. Oleg Aleksandrovich Shenkarev, born 12 Oct 47, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Labor and Social Support, lives in the city of Bryansk.

7. Aleksandr Fedorovich Potapenko, born 21 Apr 58, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Property, Privatization, and Economic Activity, lives in the city of Lvov, Kursk Oblast.

8. Vladimir Nikolayevich Smolyakov, born 31 Jul 54, chief of a division in the Kromskiy Rayon Agriculture and Food Administration, lives in the settlement of Kromy in Kromskiy Rayon, Orel Oblast.

9. Sergey Nikolayevich Falaleyev, born 16 Nov 59, assistant to a deputy in the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Kursk.

10. Vasiliy Ivanovich Shandybin, born 25 Jul 41, employee of the "Bryansk Arsenal" AO, lives in the city of Bryansk.

11. Sergey Vladimirovich Sukharev, born 9 Feb 54, assistant to a deputy in the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Belgorod.

7. CHERNOZEM REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Voronezh, Lipetsk, and Tambov oblasts)

1. Tamara Vasilyevna Pletneva, born 22 Nov 47, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the Committee on Matters Related to Women, the Family, and Youth, lives in the settlement of Inzhavino in Inzhavinskiy Rayon, Tambov Oblast.

2. Ruslan Georgiyevich Gostev, born 11 Jan 45, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the

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Committee on Health Protection, lives in the city of Voronezh.

3. Vladimir Fedorovich Toporkov, born 4 Dec 40, correspondent for the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, lives in the city of Lipetsk.

4. Aleksey Alekseyevich Ponomarev, born 22 Mar 42, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Agrarian Matters, lives in the city of Tambov.

5. Georgiy Vasilyevich Kostin, born 9 Aug 34, deputy chief of the center, Russian Space Agency, lives in the city of Voronezh.

6. Aleksandr Fedorovich Merkulov, born 3 Jan 53, general director of the Ostrogozhsk "Voskozavod" AO, lives in the city of Ostrogozhsk in Ostrogozhskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast.

7. Mikhail Fedorovich Kosykh, born 21 Sep 49, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Tambov.

8. Oleg Petrovich Grishkevich, born 18 Feb 40, director of Secondary School No. 23 in the city of Yelets, lives in the city of Yelets, Lipetsk Oblast.

9. Nina Ivanovna Kulbaka, born 25 Jun 46, deputy in the Voronezh Municipal Council, lives in the city of Voronezh.

10. Viktor Mikhaylovich Popov, born 14 Dec 49, chairman of the "Kolos" Shareholding Farm, lives in the village of Semenovka in Verkhnekhavskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast.

11. Vera Aleksandrovna Vlasova, born 29 Aug 50, employee of the "Revtrud" Plant, lives in the city of Tambov.

8. VOLGO-VYATSKAYA REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Mariy El Republic and Kirov and Nizhegorod oblasts)

1. Gennadiy Maksimovich Khodyrev, born 23 Sep 42, president of the Nizhegorod Oblast Chamber of Trade and Industry, lives in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

2. Aleksandr Benidiktovich Korovnikov, born 30 Apr 55, first deputy chairman of the "Dukhovnoye Naslediye" Sociopolitical Movement, lives in the city of Moscow.

3. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kazakovtsev, born 7 Jan 50, director of the "Kirov-Agro TYeS," lives in the city of Kirov.

4. Sergey Vasilyevich Svinin, born 8 Nov 50, chief agronomist for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Mariy El, lives in the city of Yoshkar-Ola.

5. Vladimir Petrovich Kiriyenko, born 27 Nov 44, professor at Nizhegorod State Technical University, lives in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

6. Vladimir Ivanovich Osetrov, born 2 Jan 51, assembler in the "Kirov Tire Plant" AO, lives in the city of Kirov.

7. Aleksabdr Tikhonovich Lipatov, born 3 May 26, professor at the Mariy State Pedagogical Institute, lives in the city of Yoshkar-Ola.

8. Lidiya Ivanovna Ugolnikova, born 26 Sep 52, instructor at the Dzerzhinsk Chemical Tekhnikum, lives in the city of Dzerzhinsk, Nizhegorod Oblast.

9. Vladimir Vasilyevich Kreshetov, born 19 Jun 50, section chief in the "Kirovo-Chepetsk Chemical Combine imeni Konstantinov" AO, lives in the city of Kirovo-Chepetsk, Kirov Oblast.

10. Nikolay Anatolyevich Benediktov, born 3 Jan 49, professor at the Nizhegorod State University, lives in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

9. REPUBLICS REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Republics of Bashkortostan, Tatarstan, and Chuvashia)

1. Valentin Ivanovich Nikitin, born 1 Nov 48, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee for Nationality Affairs, lives in the city of Ufa.

2. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Shabanov, born 5 Nov 35, lecturer at the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, lives in the city of Moscow.

3. Valentin Sergeyevich Shurchanov, born 19 Jan 47, chairman of the State Council of the Chuvash Republic, lives in the city of Cheboksary.

4. Aleksandr Ivanovich Saliy, born 9 Jan 52, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Republic of Tatarstan, lives in the city of Kazan.

5. Mullanur Fakhrazeyevich Ganeyev, born 21 Dec 51, professor at the Naberezhnyye Chelny Pedagogical Institute, lives in the city of Naberezhnyye Chelny, Republic of Tatarstan.

6. Rinat Gindullovich Gabidullin, born 19 Aug 42, deputy chief editor of the newspaper VECHERNYAYA UFA, lives in the city of Ufa.

7. Nasima Kalimovna Stolyarova, born 17 Feb 51, deputy chief editor of the newspaper ZVEZDA, lives in

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the village of Apostovo in Apostovskiy Rayon, Republic of Tatarstan.

8. Vladimir Anatolyevich Petoshin, born 14 Dec 53, fitter-assembler foreman at the "Motor" Scientific Production Enterprise, lives in the city of Ufa.

9. Valeriy Vasilyevich Dolgov, born 29 Jun 54, chairman of the "Kanash" Kolkhoz, lives in the village of Chagasi in Kanashskiy Rayon, the Chuvash Republic.

10. Vera Demyanovna Shuverova, born 7 Oct 49, head of a sector in the RF Ministry of Nationalities Affairs and Regional Policy, lives in Moscow.

11. Aleksey Danilovich Rybalko, born 7 Dec 47, lathe and tool operator in the Ufa Instrument Building Production Association, lives in the city of Ufa.

12. Fanus Nagimovich Garipov, born 25 Oct 39, head of the Forecasting Sector at the Institute of Economics and Sociology, lives in the city of Ufa.

13. Petr Aleksandrovich Chekmarev, born 19 Jun 61, chairman of the "Podberezye" Kolkhoz, lives in the village of Bolshoye Podberezye in Kaybitskiy Rayon, Republic of Tatarstan.

14. Valeriy Vasilyevich Luzgin, born 14 Jul 40, professor at the Kazan State Technical University, lives in the city of Kazan.

10. LENINSKAYA REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Republic of Mordovia, and Penza, Samara, and Ulyanovsk oblasts)

1. Viktor Ivanovich Ilyukhin, born 1 Mar 49, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the Committee for Security, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Yevgeniy Alekseyvich Kosterin, born 2 Jan 49, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Local Self-Government Matters, lives in the city of Saransk.

3. Albert Mikhaylovich Makashov, born 13 Jun 38, a reserve colonel general, lives in the city of Samara.

4. Aleksandr Leonidovich Kruglikov, born 11 Sep 51, lecturer at the Ulyanovsk Institute for Skill Improvement of Public Education Employees, lives in the city of Ulyanovsk.

5. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Leonchev, born 18 Oct 46, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Ecology, livs in the city of Novokuybyshevsk, Samara Oblast.

6. Yevgeniy Ivanovich Gazeyev, born 17 Jan 50, foreman at the "Elektrovypryamitel" AO, lives in the city of Saransk.

7. Viktor Ivanovich Salnikov, born 23 Mar 38, director of the "Lermontovskiy" Sovkhoz, lives in the village of Lermontovo in Belinskiy Rayon, Penza Oblast.

8. Lyudmila Aleksandrovna Ivanova, born 11 Feb 53, Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Social Policy, lives in the city of Saransk.

9. Yuriy Vasilyevich Lyzhin, born 19 Jun 51, chief of the Kuznetsk Agricultural Administration, lives in the city of Kuznetsk, Penza Oblast.

10. Valentin Aleksandrovich Peshekhonov, born 20 Aug 35, general director of the "Agrofirma Syzranskaya" AO, lives in the settlement of Oktyabrskiy in Radishchevskiy Rayon, Ulyanovsk Oblast.

11. Aleksandr Georgiyevich Kozin, born 24 Jun 52, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Moscow.

12. Anatoliy Borisovich Chubukov, born 31 Jul 49, general director of the "Priborostroitelnyy Zavod" AO, lives in the city of Saransk.

11. NIZHNE-VOLZHSKAYA REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Astrakhan, Volgograd, and Saratov oblasts)

1. Alevtina Viktorovna Aparina, born 20 Apr 41, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Public Associations and Religious Organizations, lives in the city of Volgograd.

2. Oleg Orestovich Mironov, born 5 Jun 39, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Legislation and Judicial and Legal Reform, lives in the city of Saratov.

3. Yuriy Ivanovich Poldnikov, born 18 Apr 47, deputy in the Astrakhan Oblast Representative Assembly, lives in the city of Astrakhan.

4. Darya Aleksandrovna Mitina, born 14 Aug 73, student at the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov and chairman of the Russian Council of Students, lives in the city of Moscow.

5. Vyacheslav Fedorovich Mikhaylov, born 2 Feb 39, director of the Balashov branch of the "Khoper-Ates" AO, lives in the city of Balashov, Saratov Oblast.

6. Mikhail Aleksandrovich Tarantsov, born 13 Jul 62, deputy in the Volgograd Oblast Duma, lives in the city of Volgograd.

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7. Violetta Konstantinovna Kosheva, born 17 May 40, director of the Astrakhan Technical College, lives in the city of Astrakhan.

8. Zoya Nikolayevna Oykina, born 24 Oct 51, deputy chief of administration for Romanovskiy Rayon, lives in the settlement of Krasnoarmeyskiy in Romanovskiy Rayon, Saratov Oblast.

9. Nikolay Vasilyevich Arefyev, born 11 Mar 49, deputy director of the Astrakhan Ship Repair and Shipbuilding Plant imeni 30th Anniversary of the October Revolution, lives in the city of Astrakhan.

10. Feliks Mikhaylovich Rudinskiy, born 6 Jun 29, professor at the Volgograd Institute of Management, lives in the city of Volgograd.

11. Valeriy Ivanovich Alenkin, born 3 Dec 41, instructor at the Balashov Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots, lives in the city of Balashov, Saratov Oblast.

12. KUBAN-DON REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Adygey Republic, Krasnodar and Stavropol krays, and Rostov Oblast)

1. Vitaliy Ivanovich Sevastyanov, born 8 Jul 35, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the Mandate Commission, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Leonid Andreyevich Ivanchenko, born 9 Jun 42, general director of the "Svetlana" AO, member of the Committee on Economic Reform and Property Relationships of the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Rostov-on-Don.

3. Boris Grigoryevich Kibirev, born 25 Jun 37, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Krasnodarskoye" Locomotive Depot of the North Caucasus Railroad, lives in the city of Krasnodar.

4. Yuriy Ivanovich Burlutskiy, born 17 Feb 37, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Stavropol.

5. Kazbek Aslanbechevich Tsiku, born 25 Jul 35, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on CIS Affairs and Ties With Fellow Countrymen, lives in the city of Maykop.

6. Aleksandr Igorevich Yeliseyev, born 31 Mar 47, deputy director of the "Radar" TOO [limited liability company], lives in the city of Rostov-on-Don.

7. Konstantin Georgiyevich Meremyanin, born 15 Jan 46, director of North Caucasus Agricultural Company, lives in the city of Belorechensk, Krasnodar Kray.

8. Igor Mikhaylovich Bratishchev, born 12 Jul 38, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the Committee on Federation Affairs and Regional Policy, lives in the city of Moscow.

9. Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Smetankin, born 16 Jun 35, engineer at the "Krasnodarskoye" Locomotive Depot of the North Caucasus Railroad, lives in the city of Krasnodar.

10. Gennadiy Matveyevich Benov, born 29 Sep 41, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chief of administration for the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" group of deputies, lives in the city of Moscow.

11. Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Slavnyy, born 7 Jan 40, lathe operator at the "Krasnyy Metallist" Plant, lives in the city of Stavropol.

12. Anatoliy Petrovich Barykin, born 14 Jun 52, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Krasnodar.

13. Yuriy Gennadiyevich Malyshak, born 20 Oct 58, polisher in the "Pyatigorskselmash-INIKO" AO, lives in the city of Pyatigorsk, Stavropol Kray.

14. Vladimir Mikhaylovich Karpenko, born 2 Jun 50, director of Secondary School No. 9 in the city of Salsk, lives in the city of Salsk, Rostov Oblast.

15. Vladimir Tikhonovich Merkulov, born 14 Nov 44, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni V.I. Lenin, lives in the village of Agrofenovka, Rodiono-Nesvetayskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast.

16. Melaniya Vasilyevna Sosina, born 25 Mar 44, journalist for the newspaper VESTNIK PRIKUMYA, lives in the village of Praskoveya, Budennovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray.

17. Nikolay Ivanovich Osadchiy, born 8 Dec 57, lecturer at Kuban State Medical Academy, lives in the city of Krasnodar.

18. Pavel Mikhaylovich Ovcharov, born 30 Aug 54, lecturer at the Azovo-Chernomorskiy Institute of Agricultural Mechanization, lives in the city of Zernograd, Rostov Oblast.

19. Yuriy Aleksandrovich Dmitriyev, born 14 Aug 25, instructor at the Novorossiysk Industrial Tekhnikum, lives in the city of Novorossiysk, Krasnodar Kray.

13. CAUCASUS REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(The Dagestan, Ingush, Kabardino-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karachayevo-Cherkess, North Osetian, and Chechen republics)

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1. Mikhail Semenovich Surkov, born 2 Dec 45, reserve lieutenant general, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Sergey Nikolayevich Reshulskiy, born 21 Sep 51, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Federation Affairs and Regional Policy, lives in the city of Makhachkala.

3. Sergey Aleksandrovich Totiyev, born 2 Oct 51, consultant for the administration of the president and government of North Osetia, lives in the city of Vladikavkaz.

4. Vladimir Khasanbiyevich Temirzhanov, born 15 Apr 34, head of the Economics Department at the Kabardino-Balkar Scientific Research Institute of the History of Philosophy and Economics, lives in the city of Nalchik.

5. Ivan Kamuyevich Muchayev, born 23 Nov 38, director of the republic regional museum, lives in the city of Elista.

6. Alik Khusinovich Kardanov, born 26 Jul 54, chairman of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic Council of Trade Unions, lives in the city of Cherkessk.

7. Lecha Dabayevich Magomadov, born 3 Sep 38, deputy chairman of the Committee for National Cooperation, lives in the settlement of Shalazhi in Urus-Martanovskiy Rayon, Chechen Republic.

8. Magomet Sultanovich Tumgayev, born 13 Oct 54, member of the governing board of the "Vozrozhdeniye" Check Investment Fund, lives in the city of Nazran.

9. Khapisat Magomedovna Gamzatova, born 13 Oct 41, minister of information and press of the Republic of Dagestan, lives in the city of Makhachkala.

10. Zhanet Adrakhovna Atabiyeva, born 11 Jan 58, chief of the Experimental Hydrometallurgical Division of the "Gidrometallurg" AO, lives in the settlement of Kenzhe, Zolskiy Rayon, Kabardino-Balkar Republic.

11. Vyacheslav Nikitovich Korobeynikov, born 25 Jan 42, pensioner, lives in the city of Elista.

12. Ismail Azretovich Khachirov, born 10 Jan 38, chairman of the "Rodina" Kolkhoz, lives in the village of Chapayevskoye, Prikubanskiy Rayon, Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic.

13. Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Sidorov, born 13 Jun 46, director of the "Vladikavkaz Instrument Making Plant" AO, lives in Vladikavkaz.

14. Marat Dzhamalutdinovich Mekhtikhanov, born 17 Feb 40, chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKIY DAGESTAN, lives in the city of Makhachkala.

14. URALS REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Udmurt Republic, Perm and Sverdlovsk oblasts, Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug)

1. Viktor Stepanovich Shevelukha, born 11 Jan 29, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the Committee on Education, Culture, and Science, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Nikolay Ivanovich Sapozhnikov, born 5 Aug 49, senior scientific associate at the Udmurt Institute of Regional Economics, lives in the city of Izhevsk.

3. Leonid Nikolayevich Petrovskiy, born 26 Sep 48, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on International Affairs, lives in the village of Gorki in Temkinskiy Rayon, Smolensk Oblast

4. Valeriy Pavlovich Novoselov, born 12 Jul 44, deputy chairman of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Committee of the Agroindustrial Complex Workers Trade Union, lives in the city of Yekaterinburg.

5. Vladimir Mikhaylovich Zelenin, born 10 Aug 36, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Natural Resources and Natural Resource Utilization, lives in th city of Perm.

6. Vladimir Dmitriyevich Kadochnikov, born 23 Jun 43, general director of the "Russkaya Pech" Concern, lives in the city of Yekaterinburg.

7. Leonid Alekseyevich Kuznetsov, born 8 Aug 47, deputy chief of administration for Ustinskiy Rayon, city of Izhevsk, lives in the city of Izhevsk.

8. Vladimir Andreyevich Maltsev, born 9 Jul 33, professor at the Perm Institute of Arts and Culture, lives in th4e city of Perm.

9. Aleksandr Borisovich Kadochnikov, born 16 Sep 48, fitter at the "Motovilikhinskiye Zavody" AO, lives in the city of Perm.

10. Vladimir Fedorovich Smolskiy, born 12 Jun 51, chief engineer for the Berezovskiy Mine, lives in the city of Berezovskiy, Sverdlovsk Oblast.

11. Vladimir Vyacheslavovich Orlov, born 18 May 32, professor at the Perm State University, lives in the city of Perm.

12. Irina Anatolyevna Kungurtseva, born 17 Nov 58, editor of the journal IZM... [sic], lives in the city of Nizhniy Tagil, Sverdlovsk Obalst.

13. Valentin Nikolayevich Vozhakov, born 2 Feb 42, deputy chairman of the oblast council of the Peasant

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Union, lives in the village of Siva, Sivinskiy Rayon, Perm Oblast.

14. Vladimir Petrovich Belousov, born 16 Feb 38, deputy director of the Turinsk Paper and Pulp Combine, lives in the city of Turinsk, Sverdlovsk Oblast.

15. Ivan Andreyevich Gavrilenko, born 23 Apr 43, deputy director of the "Revda Brick Plant" AO, lives in the city of Revda, Sverdlovsk Oblast.

15. SOUTH URALS REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Kurgan, Orenburg, and Chelyabinsk oblasts)

1. Valentin Ivanovich Varennikov, born 15 Dec 23, army general, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Lyubov Vasilyevna Oleynik, born 7 May 49, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Local Self-Government Matters, lives in the village of Tselinnoye, Tselinnyy Rayon, Kurgan Oblast.

3. Yuriy Vasilyevich Nikiforenko, born 29 Dec 41, chairman of the Mandate Commission, Orenburg Oblast Legislative Assembly, lives in the city of Orenburg.

4. Petr Grigoryevich Svechnikov, born 1 Nov 53, lecturer at the Chelyabinsk Agricultural University, lives in the city of Chelyabinsk.

5. Vladimir Nikolayevich Volkov, born 23 Aug 48, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Defense, lives in the city of Orsk, Orenburg Oblast.

6. Boris Mikhaylovich Isayev, born 18 Jun 35, president of the All-Russian Fund for Creative Work in Russia, lives in the city of Moscow.

7. Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Kislitsyn, born 17 Jun 52, lecturer at the Kurgan Pedagogical Institute, lives in the city of Kurgan.

8. Sergey Nikolayevich Ivanov, born 4 Jan 58, welder in th Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, lives in the city of Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

9. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Chepasov, born 29 Oct 38, electrician at the Chelyabinsk Automatic Machinery Plant, lives in the city of Chelyabinsk.

10. Vladimir Ivanovich Gorbachev, born 13 Aug 46, lead engineer at the Russian Federal Nuclear Center of the VNII [All-Russian Scientific Research Institute] of Technical Physics, lives in the city of Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

11. Yuriy Borisovich Azizov, born 6 Jul 35, worker at the Orsk Machinery Plant, lives in Orsk, Orenburg Oblast.

16. WEST SIBERIAN REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Omsk and Tyumen oblasts, Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenetsk Autonomous Okrug)

1. Aleksandr Alekseyevich Kravets, born 31 Jan 50, deputy chairman of the Omsk City Council, lives in the city of Omsk.

2. Anatoliy Georgiyevich Chekhoyev, born 20 Apr 50, columnist for the newspaper GLASNOST, lives in the city of Moscow.

3. Vladimir Sergeyevich Chertishchev, born 7 Nov 40, director of a branch of the "Sidanko" Petroleum Company AO, lives in the city of Tyumen.

4. Aleksandr Vasilyevich Smirnov, born 9 May 48, chief of a branch of the motor transport enterprise in the "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz" AO, lives in the city of Nizhnevartovsk, Tyumen Oblast.

5. Nikolay Ilich Kutorgin, born 19 Dec 48, correspondent for the newspaper RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA, lives in the city of Omsk.

6. Igor Olegovich Malyarov, born 24 Jul 65, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Moscow.

17. CENTRAL SIBERIA REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Altay Republic, Altay Kray, and Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, and Tomsk oblasts)

1. Viktor Ilich Zorkaltsev, born 29 Aug 36, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the Committee on Public Associations and Religious Organizations, livs in the city of Tomsk.

2. Vitaliy Aleksandrovich Safronov, born 10 Sep 36, deputy chairman of the Altay Kray Legislative Assembly, lives in the city of Barnaul.

3. Lyubov Nikitichna Shvets, born 17 Apr 43, head of the Economic and Social Policy Division of the Novosibirsk Oblast Council of Deputies, lives in the city of Novosibirsk.

4. Aleksandr Adrianovich Pomorov, born 22 Mar 31, director of the "Tomsk Plastics Plant" TOO, lives in the city of Tomsk.

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5. Teymuraz Georgiyevich Avaliani, born 18 Sep 32, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, livs in the city of Kemerovo.

6. Viktor Vasilyevich Romashkin, born 13 Feb 59, deputy in the State Assembly—El Kurultay, lives in the city of Gorno-Altaysk.

7. Gennadiy Ilich Berdov, born 4 Jun 43, professor at the Novosibirsk Construction Academy, lives in the city of Novosibirsk.

8. Vadim Donatovich Filimonov, born 14 Jan 31, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Security, lives in the city of Tomsk.

9. Viktor Yevgenyevich Panin, born 7 Oct 51, foreman in the "Sibirenergomash" AO, lives in the city of Barnaul.

10. Yuriy Petrovich Skvortsov, born 23 Dec 63, assistant to the chairman of the Kemerovo Oblast Legislative Assembly, lives in the city of Kemerovo.

11. Sergey Ivanovich Yurchenko, born 15 Apr 48, chairman of the Legislative Assembly for the city of Rubtsovsk, lives in the city of Rubtsovsk, Altay Kray.

12. Viktor Yegorovich Kuznetsov, born 9 Sep 46, Novosibirsk Council of Deputies, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, lives in the city of Berdsk, Novosibirsk Oblast.

13. Valeriy Sergeyevich Nemenov, born 11 Aug 48, general director of the "NIKAN" TOO, lives in the city of Barnaul.

14. Viktor Vasilyevich Timkin, born 1 Jan 47, lathe operator in the "Yurga Machinebuilding Plant" AO, lives in the city of Yurga, Kemerovo Oblast.

15. Albert Ivanovich Lenskiy, born 19 Mar 38, president of the "Novokuznetsk" AO, lives in the city of Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo Oblast.

16. Yuriy Ivanovich Chunkov, born 6 Oct 36, Kemerovo Oblast Legislative Assembly, chairman of the Committee on Economic Activity, Natural Resource Utilization, and Agrarian Policy, lives in the city of Kemerovo.

17. Mikhail Ivanovich Shchadov, born 14 Nov 27, president of the International Mining Congress of Nongovernment Public Organizations, lives in the city of Moscow.

18. EAST SIBERIAN REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Buryat, Khakass, and Tyva republics, Krasnoyarsk Kray, Irkutsk and Chita oblasts, Aga-Buryat Autonomous Okrug, Taymyr (Dolgano-Nenetsk) Autonomous Okrug, Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug, and Evenki Autonomous Okrug)

1. Petr Vasilyevich Romanov, born 21 Jul 43, director of the "Krasnoyarsk Chemical Combine 'Yenisey'" Production Association, member of the Committee on Security and Defense Matters of the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Krasnoyarsk.

2. Vladislav Grigoryevich Yurchik, born 30 Jan 38, director of the "Medbioekonomika" Enterprise, lives in the city of Krasnoyarsk,

3. Viktor Mikhaylovich Vidmanov, born 25 Feb 34, president of the "Rosagropromstroy" Corporation, lives in the city of Moscow.

4. Vera Semenovna Savchuk, born 7 Mar 39, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Irkutsk.

5. Sergey Purbuyevich Budozhapov, born 1 Jan 52, director of the Buryat Timber Industry College, lives in the city of Ulan-Ude.

6. Irina Borisovna Shchapova, born 22 Jun 49, instructor at the Chita State Pedagogical Institute, lives in the city of Chita.

7. Aleksandr Filippovich Shlapunov, born 21 Apr 26, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Abakan.

8. Stepan Stepanovich Grigoryev, born 25 Mar 42, deputy minister of industry, power engineering, transport, and communications of the Republic of Tyva, lives in the city of Kyzyl.

9. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Zhatkov, born 30 May 42, general director of the "Ilimskles" AO, lives in the city of Ust-Ilimsk, Ust-Ilimskiy Rayon, Irkutsk Oblast.

10. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Shishmarev, born 12 Dec 40, chief of the Construction and Architecture Division in the administration of Tarbagatayskiy Rayon, Buryat Republic, lives in the village of Tarbagatay, Tarbagatayskiy Rayon, Buryat Republic.

11. Lyudmila Dmitriyevna Randina, born 25 Sep 55, employee of the Ulan-Ude Meat Combine, lives in the city of Ulan-Ude.

12. Ivan Maksimovich Ivanov, born 13 Jan 45, assistant to the head of administration of Ekhirit-Bulagatskiy Rayon in the Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug, lives in the settlement of Ust-Ordynskiy in Ekhirit-Bulagatskiy Rayon, Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug.

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13. Nikolay Zhambiyevich Burtsev, born 20 Apr 42, electrician at the Ulan-Ude Locomotive and Railcar Repair Plant, lives in the city of Ulan-Ude.

14. Yuriy Konstantinovich Abakumov, born 2 Jun 41, director of the "Kompas-Sibir" Joint-Stock Company, lives in the city of Krasnoyarsk.

15. Svetlana Aleksandrovna Perfilyeva, born 8 Jan 42, director of Zheleznogorsk Secondary School, lives in the city of Zheleznogorsk-Ilimskiy, Nizhneilimskiy Rayon, Irkutsk Oblast.

16. Tatyana Iosifovna Bochkareva, born 9 Feb 53, operator at the Norilsk Nickel Plant, lives in the city of Norilsk, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

17. Valeriy Ivanovich Novoseltsev, born 14 Feb 44, Krasnoyarsk Kray Legislative Assembly, chairman of the Committee on State Construction, lives in the settlement of Vanavara, Evenki Autonomous Okrug.

19. FAR EAST REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Maritime Kray, Khabarovsk Kray, Amur, Kamchatka, Magadan, and Sakhalin oblasts, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Koryak and Chukotsk autonomous okrugs)

1. Gennadiy Nikolayevich Seleznev, born 6 Nov 47, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the State Duma, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Gennadiy Yefimovich Gamza, born 10 Mar 44, director of the "Avrora" Repair and Construction Enterprise, lives in the city of Blagoveshchensk.

3. Valentin Filippovich Knysh, born 20 Sep 37, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Khabarovsk.

4. Vladimir Vitalyevich Grishukov, born 17 Mar 56, Communist Party of the Russian Federation, Central Committee consultant for Maritime Kray, lives in the settlement of Vrangel, Nakhodkinskiy Rayon, Maritime Kray.

5. Igor Alekseyevich Revin, born 5 Feb 59, chairman of the Budget and Economics Commission in the Sakhalin Oblast Duma, lives in the settlement of Novoaleksandrovka, Anivskiy Rayon, Sakhalin Oblast.

6. Sergey Ivanovich Shtogrin, born 21 Jul 48, chairman of the board of the "Logos" Insurance Company, lives in the city of Birobidzhan.

7. Igor Aleksandrovich Yurov, born 21 Aug 47, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Magadan.

8. Filipp Gavrilyevich Okhlopkov, born 15 Jul 36, senior scientific associate at the Institute of Regional Economics of the Yakutsk Scientific Center, lives in the city of Yakutsk.

9. Yevgeniy Ivanovich Alayev, born 22 Oct 53, assistant to a deputy in the Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Moscow.

10. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Korchmit, born 13 Aug 44, deputy chairman of the Environmental Protection Committee of Koryak Okrug, lives in the settlement of Palana, Tigilskiy Rayon, Kamchatka Oblast.

11. Igor Sergeyevich Lukyanov, born 2 May 38, professor at the Far Eastern State Technical University, lives in the city of Vladivostok.

12. Aleksandr Pavlovich Gromov, born 28 Jun 51, State Tax Inspectorate for Sovetsko-Gavanskiy Rayon, senior state tax inspector, lives in the city of Sovetskaya Gavan, Khabarovsk Kray.

13. Nikolay Yakovlevich Skabara, born 4 Jun 46, invstigator for the Amur Oblast Public Prosecutor's Office, lives in the city of Belogorsk, Amur Oblast.

14. Viktor Aleksandrovich Solntsev, born 7 Nov 56, general director of the "Grand" TOO, lives in the city of Birobidzhan.

15. Yuriy Ivanovich Golenishchev, born 13 Sep 44, deputy director of the "Kamchatskoye" Transport Forwarding Enterprise, lives in the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy.

16. Vasiliy Nikolayevich Razvozhzhayev, born 31 Jul 44, deputy chief of the "Agroten" State Enterprise, lives in the city of Anadyr, Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug.

20. MOSCOW REGIONAL GROUP OF CANDIDATES FOR DEPUTY

(City of Moscow)

1. Nikolay Nikolayevich Gubenko, born 17 Aug 41, artisitic manager of the "Sodruzhestvo Akterov Taganki" Theater, lives in the city of Moscow.

2. Ivan Ivanovich Melnikov, born 7 Aug 50, lecturer at the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, lives in the city of Moscow.

3. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Kuvayev, born 28 Apr 51, director of the Russian Municipal Association, lives in the city of Moscow.

4. Nikolay Nikolayevich Korsakov, born 19 Oct 56, drill operator at the State Space Center imeni Khrunichev, lives in the city of Moscow.

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5. Iona Ionovich Andronov, born 19 May 34, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, consultant for the Mandate Commission, lives in the city of Moscow.

6. Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Kozlovskiy, born 7 May 29, head of the Department of Geological Exploration Process Optimization of the Moscow State Geological Exploration Academy, lives in the city of Moscow.

7. Arkadiy Borisovich Danilov, born 17 Jul 65, attorney at the Moscow City College for Attorneys, lives in the city of Moscow.

8. Reanold Minovich Filimonov, born 25 Oct 38, chief of a division at the Russian Scientific Center for Medical Rehabilitation, lives in the city of Moscow.

9. Vasiliy Nikolayevich Ponomarev, born 21 Oct 50, lecturer at the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, lives in the city of Moscow.

10. Irina Anatolyevna Kostikova, born 7 Jan 73, junior scientific associate at the Geological Engineering and Geoecological Center, lives in the city of Moscow.

11. Sergey Ivanovich Seregin, born 16 May 42, chief of a division in the "Kaskad" AOZT [type of joint-stock company], lives in the city of Moscow.

12. Yuriy Alekseyevich Politukhin, born 7 Aug 41, director of the "Metallist" AO, lives in the city of Moscow.

13. Yuriy Aleksandrovich Biryukov, born 6 Feb 30, fitter at the Moscow Automatic Line Plant, lives in the city of Moscow.

14. Boris Sergeyevich Ruzhenkov, born 7 Dec 40, blacksmith at the Moscow Searchlight Plant, lives in the city of Moscow.

[Signed] Conference Chairman G.A. ZYUGANOV

Conference Secretary R.G. GOSTEV

The list of candidates for deputy has been certified by the Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation (Decree No. 11/86-II of 1 September 1995).

* * *

List of Candidates for Deputy to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Nominated by the 'Communist Party of the Russian Federation' Electoral Association for Voting By Single-Mandate Electoral Districts

Adygeyskiy No. 1

Grigoriy Nikolayevich Senin, born 25 Apr 57, shop foreman at the "Druzhba" AO, lives in the city of Maykop.

Gorno-Altayskiy No. 2

Nikolay Agafonovich Chekonov, born 2 Oct 46, head of the "Veteran" Republic Club, lives in the city of Gorno-Altaysk.

Kirovskiy No. 4 [sic]

Valentin Ivanovich Nikitin, born 1 Nov 48, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee for Nationality Affairs, lives in the city of Ufa.

Oktyabrskiy No. 5

Vladimir Anatolyevich Petoshin, born 14 Dec 53, fitter-assembler foreman at the "Motor" Scientific Production Enterprise, lives in the city of Ufa.

Sibayskiy No. 6

Rasul Igdisanovich Shugurov, born 28 May 50, director of the "Ural" Sovkhoz in Abzelilovskiy Rayon, lives in the settlement of Tselinnyy, Abzelilovskiy Rayon, Republic of Bashkortostan.

Buryatskiy No. 9 [sic]

Nikolay Yakovlevich Kondakov, born 1 Dec 49, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Natural Resources and Natural Resource Utilization, lives in the city of Ulan-Ude.

Buynakskiy No. 10

Marat Dzhamaludinovich Mekhtikhanov, born 17 Feb 40, chief editor of the newspaper SOVETSKIY DAGESTAN, lives in the city of Makhachkala.

Makhachkalinskiy No. 11

Dolgat Nasrullayevich Dzhanakavov, born 10 Dec 37, Communist Party of the Russian Federation, first secretary of the Khasavyurt City Committee, lives in the city of Khasavyur, Republic of Dagestan.

Ingushskiy No. 12

Magomet Sultanovich Tumgayev, born 30 Sep 54, director of the "Vozrozhdeniye" Check Investment Fund, lives in the city of Nazran.

Kalmytskiy No. 14

Yuriy Pavlovich Markin, born 29 Mar 38, professor at the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, lives in the city of Moscow.

Karachayevo-Cherkesskiy No. 15

Mikhail Mikhaylovich Yakus, born 4 Feb 47, People's Assembly of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic, chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy,

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the Budget, Finance, and Taxes; lives in the city of Cherkessk.

Karelskiy No. 16

Boris Ivanovich Tyukov, born 6 Jun 41, deputy in the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Karelia, lives in the city of Petrozavodsk.

Syktyvkarskiy No. 17

Yevgeniy Anatolyevich Babusenko, born 27 Mar 54, deputy director of the "Komsomolskaya" Mine, lives in the city of Vorkuta.

Mordovskiy No. 19

Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Kosterin, born 2 Jan 49, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Local Self-Government Affairs, lives in the city of Saransk.

Yakutskiy No. 20

Vyacheslav Antonovich Filatov, born 2 May 44, State Assembly (Il Tumen) of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), first deputy chairman of the Chamber of the Republic, lives in the city of Yakutsk.

Severo-Osetinskiy No. 21

Avram Yasonovich Dzotsiyev, born 27 Aug 34, first deputy chairman of the "Severoosetinagropromstroy" Association, lives in the city of Vladikavkaz.

Almetyevskiy No. 22

Valeriy Vasilyevich Luzgin, born 14 Jul 40, professor at the Kazan State Technical University, lives in the city of Kazan.

Moskovskiy No. 23

Petr Aleksandrovich Chekmarev, born 21 Dec 61, chairman of the "Podberezye" Kolkhoz in Kaybitskiy Rayon, lives in the village of Bolshoye Podberezye, Kaybitskiy Rayon, Republic of Tatarstan.

Naberezhnochelninskiy No. 24

Marklen Gerasimovich Fedorov, born 10 Dec 38, chief of the "Chelnygorstroy" AO Legal Division, lives in the city of Naberezhnyye Chelny, Republic of Tatarstan.

Nizhnekamskiy No. 25

Robert Garipovich Sadykov, born 3 Jul 41, chief of the Personnel Department, Kazan State Pedagogical University; lives in the city of Kazan.

Privolzhskiy No. 26

Aleksandr Ivanovich Saliy, born 8 Jan 52, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Republic of Tatarstan, lives in the city of Kazan.

Tuvinskiy No. 27

Anatoliy Sergeyevich Seren, born 28 Aug 48, chairman of the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company of the Republic of Tyva, lives in the city of Kyzyl.

Izhevskiy No. 28

Galina Ivanovna Repina, born 11 Nov 45, chief authorized representative for Udmurtia in the Udmurt Division of the Russian Pension Fund, lives in the city of Izhevsk.

Khakasskiy No 30

Viktor Nikolayevich Nosov, born 2 Jan 53, chairman of the College of Attorneys of the Republic of Khakasiya, lives in the city of Abakan.

Chechenskiy No. 31

Lecha Dabachevich Magomadov, born 3 Sep 38, deputy chairman of the Committee for National Cooperation of Chechnya, lives in the settlement of Shalazhi in Urus-Martanovskiy Rayon, Chechen Republic.

Barnaulskiy No. 34

Nina Petrovna Danilova, born 8 May 47, Legislative Assembly of Altay Kray, deputy chairman of the Committee for the Budget and Tax and Credit Policy, lives in the city of Barnaul.

Biyskiy No. 35

Zoya Ivanovna Vorontsova, born 2 Apr 47, director of Altay Secondary School No. 1, lives in the village of Altayskoye, Altayskiy Rayon, Altay Kray.

Kanevskiy No. 39 [sic]

Aleksandr Grigoryevich Petrik, born 26 Aug 41, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, consultant for the Committee on Public Associations and Religious Organizations, lives in the stanitsa of Bryukhovetskaya, Bryukhovetskiy Rayon, Krasnodar Kray.

Tikhoretskiy No. 43 [sic]

Mikhail Yakovlevich Kovalev, born 2 Nov 46, teacher at Secondary School No. 6, lives in the city of Tikhoretsk, Krasnodar Kray.

Tuapsinskiy No. 44

Vitaliy Ivanovich Sevastyanov, born 8 Jul 35, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the

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Mandate Commission and member of the Committee on International Affairs, lives in the city of Moscow.

Achinskiy No. 45

Petr Vasilyevich Romanov, born 21 Jul 43, general director of the "Krasnoyarsk Chemical Combine 'Yenisey'" Production Association, lives in the city of Krasnoyarsk.

Arsenyevskiy No. 49

Vladimir Vitalyevich Grishukov, born 17 Mar 56, Communist Party of the Russian Federation, Central Committee consultant for Maritime Kray, lives in the settlement of Vrangel, Nakhodkinskiy Rayon, Maritime Kray.

Ussuriyskiy No. 51

Svetlana Petrovna Goryacheva, born 3 Jun 47, deputy procurator in the office of the public prosecutor for the city of Vladivostok, lives in the city of Vladivostok.

Georgiyevskiy No. 52

Nikolay Ivanovich Manzhosov, born 13 Dec 35, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Novoselitskiy Rayon, lives in the village of Novoselitskoye, Novoselitskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray.

Kazminvodskiy No. 53

Svetlana Afanasyevna Umnyakova, born 3 Jan 41, director of Secondary School No. 3, lives in the city of Essentuki, Stavropol Kray.

Petrovskiy No. 54

Aleksandr Leonidovich Chernogorov, born 13 Jul 59, instructor at Stavropol University of Law, lives in the city of Stavropol.

Stavropolskiy No. 55

Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Iver, born 23 Apr 56, assistant to a deputy in the State Du ma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Kray.

Komsomolskiy-on-Amur No. 56

Nikolay Akimovich Kamyshinskiy, born 2 Jan 50, head of administration, Komsomolskiy Rayon, lives in the city of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Khabarovsk Kray.

Khabarovskiy No. 57

Nikolay Nikolayevich Danilyuk, born 25 Apr 37, executive director of Nizhneamurskiy Commercial Shareholding Bank, lives in the city of Khabarovsk.

Arkhangelskiy No. 59

Tamara Mikhaylovna Gudima, born 5 Jun 36, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Education, Culture, and Science; lives in the city of Arkhangelsk.

Kotlasskiy No. 60

Yuriy Aleksandrovich Guskov, born 7 Feb 36, president of the "Severalmaz: Joint-Stock Company, lives in the city of Arkhangelsk.

Astrakhanskiy No. 61

Yuriy Ivanovich Poldnikov, born 18 Apr 47, deputy in the Astrakhan Oblast Representative Assembly, lives in the city of Astrakhan.

Belgorodskiy No. 62

Oleg Stepanovich Kileshov, born 12 Jul 47, lecturer at Belgorod State Agricultural Academy, lives in the city of Belgorod.

Bryanskiy No. 64

Vasiliy Ivanovich Shandybin, born 25 Jul 41, employee of "Bryanskiy Arsenal" AO, lives in the city of Bryansk.

Pochepskiy No. 65

Oleg Aleksandrovich Shenkarev, born 12 Oct 47, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Labor and Social Support, lives in the city of Bryansk.

Vladimirskiy No. 66

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kalyagin, born 23 Oct 47, lecturer at Vladimir State Pedagogical University, lives in the city of Vladimir.

Kovrovskiy No. 67

Yevgeniy Viktorovich Buchenkov, born 12 May 38, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Geopolitical Matters, lives in the city of Vladimir.

Volzhskiy No. 68

Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Kulikov, born 3 Dec 50, Communist Party of the Russian Federation, first secretary of the Volzhsk City Committee, lives in the city of Volzhsk, Volgograd Oblast.

Krasnoarmeyskiy No. 69

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Tarantsov, born 13 Jul 62, deputy in the Volgograd Oblast Duma, lives in the city of Volgograd.

Mikhaylovskiy No. 70

Pavel Pavlovich Chumakov, born 22 Mar 46, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Komintern in Yelanskiy Rayon,

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lives in the settlement of Yelan, Yelanskiy Rayon, Volgograd Oblast.

Tsentralnyy No. 71

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Cherepovetskiy No. 73

Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Ponomarev, born 1 May 45, lecturer at Vologda State Pedagogical University, lives in the city of Cherepovets, Vologda Oblast.

Anninskiy No. 74

Ivan Mikhaylovich Surkov, born 10 Sep 38, professor at Voronezh Agrarian University, lives in the city of Voronezh.

Levoberezhnyy No. 75

Ruslan Georgiyevich Gostev, born 11 Jan 45, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Health Protection, lives in the city of Voronezh.

Pavlovskiy No. 76

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Pravoberezhnyy No. 77

Vasiliy Fedorovich Kobylkin, born 14 Jan 55, Voronezh Oblast Duma, chairman of the Permanent Commission on Public Social Protection, lives in the settlement of Ramon, Ramonskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast.

Ivanovskiy No. 78

Valentin Ivanovich Bakulin, born 30 Jan 45, fitter foreman in the "Krasnaya Talka" AO, lives in the city of Ivanovo.

Kineshemskiy No. 79

Vladimir Ilich Tikhonov, born 4 Feb 47, general director of the "Shuyskiye Sittsy" AO, lives in the city of Shuya, Ivanovo Oblast.

Bratskiy No. 81

Vladimir Stepanovich Vikulov, born 7 May 38, general director of the "BratskGESStroy" Production Association, lives in the city of Bratsk, Irkutsk Oblast.

Irkutskiy No. 82

Valeriy Nikolayevich Khayryuzov, born 16 Sep 44, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Irkutsk.

Kaliningradskiy No. 84

Aleksandr Pavlovich Zhenatov, born 10 Feb 28, professor at Kaliningrad State University, lives in the city of Kaliningrad.

Dzerzhinskiy No. 85

Alla Gavrilovna Prosvirkina, born 26 Jun 40, All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Meteorology, head of the Technical and Economic Research Laboratory; lives in the city of Obninsk, Kaluga Oblast.

Kaluzhskiy No. 86

Vyacheslav Andreyevich Boyko, born 18 Oct 38, polisher at the Kaluga Telegraph Equipment Plant, lives in the city of Kaluga.

Kemerovskiy No. 88

Yuriy Ivanovich Chunkov, born 6 Oct 39, Kemerovo Oblast Legislative Assembly, chairman of the Committee on Economic Activity, Natural Resource Utilization, and Agrarian Policy; lives in the city of Kemerovo.

Leninsk-Kuznetskiy No. 89

Teymuraz Georgiyevich Avaliani, born 18 Sep 32, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Kemerovo.

Novokuznetskiy No. 90

Albert Ivanovich Lenskiy, born 19 Mar 38, president of the "Novokuznetsk" Joint-Stock Company, closed type; lives in the city of Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo Oblast.

Prokopyevskiy No. 91

Yevgeniy Andreyevich Golubev, born 28 Oct 53, State Labor Inspectorate for Kemerovo Oblast, authorized state labor inspector; lives in the city of Prokopyevsk, Kemerovo Oblast.

Kurskiy No. 96

Aleksandr Nikolayevich Mikhaylov, born 15 Sep 51, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Defense, lives in the city of Shchigri, Kursk Oblast.

Lgovskiy No. 97

Aleksandr Fedorovich Potapenko, born 21 Apr 58, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of

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the Committee on Property, Privatization, and Economc Activity; lives in the city of Lgov, Kursk Oblast.

Volkhovskiy No. 98

Yuriy Pavlovich Belov, born 8 Oct 38, Communist Party of the Russian Federation, first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Committee, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

Yeletskiy No. 101

Vladimir Fedorovich Toporkov, born 4 Dec 40, correspondent for the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, lives in the city of Lipetsk.

Lipetskiy No. 102

Viktor Mikhaylovich Minakov, born 26 Sep 45, deputy chief of the Regional Center of the Russian Federal Service on Export and Currency Control for the Central-Chernozem Region, lives in the city of Lipetsk.

Magadanskiy No. 102

Igor Aleksandrovich Yurov, born 21 Aug 47, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Magadan.

Dmitrovskiy No. 104

Vladimir Afanasyevich Frolov, born 11 Mar 46, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on International Affairs, lives in the city of Orel.

Istrinskiy No. 105

Dmitriy Fedorovich Krasnikov, born 20 Aug 48, chairman of "Zavety Ilicha" Kolhoz in Lotoshinskiy Rayon, lives in the settlement of Lotoshino, Lotoshinskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

Kolomenskiy No. 106

German Stepanovich Titov, born 11 Sep 35, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Mandate Commission, lives in the city of Moscow.

Lyuberetskiy No. 107

Ivan Nikitovich Yakushin, born 18 Sep 35, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Lyuberetskiy Rayon, lives in the city of Moscow.

Mytishchinskiy No. 108

Yuriy Maksimovich Slobodkin, born 7 Nov 39, chairman of the Solnechnogorskiy Rayon Court, lives in the city of Solnechnogorsk, Moscow Oblast.

Noginskiy No. 109

Vitaliy Vasilyevich Aristov, born 29 Apr 45, director of the RAN [Russian Academy of Sciences] Institute of Problems in the Technology of Microelectronics and Especially Pure Materials, lives in the settlement of Chernogolovka, Noginskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

Odintsovskiy No. 110

Vladimir Nikolayevich Lobov, born 22 Jul 35, president of the All-Russian Union "Preobrazheniye," lives in the city of Moscow.

Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy No. 111

Yuriy Ivanovich Ivanov, born 15 Jul 44, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Information Policy and Communications, lives in the city of Moscow.

Podolskiy No. 112

Yuriy Mikhaylovich Voronin, born 26 Feb 39, temporarily unemployed, lives in the city of Moscow.

Pushkinskiy No. 113

Svetlana Yevgenyevna Savitskaya, born 8 Aug 48, lecturer at the Moscow State Aviation Institute, lives in the city of Moscow.

Monchegorskiy No. 115

Mikhail Vasilyevich Antropov, born 13 Jul 54, deputy director of the Apatity TETs [heat and power station], lives in the city of Apatity, Murmansk Oblast.

Avtozavodskiy No. 117

Nikolay Fedorovich Ryabov, born 20 Mar 49, chairman of Public Self-Management Council No. 1 in Avtozavodskiy Rayon, Nizhniy Novogorod; lives in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

Arzamasskiy No. 118

Ivan Ignatyevich Nikitchuk, born 21 May 44, senior scientific associate at the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Physics, lives in the city of Kremlevo, Nizhegorod Oblast.

Dzerzhinskiy No. 119

Anatoliy Vladimirovich Tarasov, born 12 Apr 58, senior machine shop foreman in the "Chemical Equipment Plant" AO, lives in the city of Dzerzhinsk, Nizhegorod Oblast.

Kanavinskiy No. 120

Aleksandr Antonovich Malyshko, born 11 Apr 32, general director of the "Krasnyy Yakor" AO, lives in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

Semenovskiy No. 121

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Gennadiy Maksimovich Khodyrev, born 23 Sep 42, president of the Nizhegorod Oblast Chamber of Trade and Industry, lives in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod.

Novgorodskiy No. 123

Nikolay Gavrilovich Bindyukov, born 7 Feb 46, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee for CIS Affairs and Ties With Fellow Countrymen, lives in the city of Novgorod.

Barabinskiy No. 124

Aleksandr Semenovich Donchenko, born 28 Jun 39, deputy director of the Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science of Siberia and the Far East, lives in the settlement of Krasnoobsk, Novosibirskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast.

Zayeltsovskiy No. 126

Anatoliy Yevgenyevich Lokot, born 18 Jan 59, senior scientific associate at the Novosibirsk Scientific Research Institute of Measuring Instruments, lives in the city of Novosibirsk.

Iskitimskiy No. 127

Leonid Yakovlevich Bochkarev, born 26 Mar 44, director of the "Posevninskoye" Pilot Production Facility, lives in the stanitsa of Posevnaya in Cherepanovskiy Rayon, Novosibirsk Oblast.

Omskiy No. 129

Mikhail Anatolyevich Penkin, born 21 Nov 61, representative in the Omsk City Council of Representatives, lives in the city of Omsk.

Tsentralnyy No. 130

Aleksandr Alekseyevich Kravets, born 31 Jan 50, deputy chairman of the Omsk City Council of Representatives, lives in the city of Omsk.

Orenburgskiy No. 132

Yuriy Vasilyevich Nikiforenko, born 29 Dec 41, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Orenburg.

Orskiy No. 133

Vladimir Nikolayevich Volkov, born 23 Aug 48, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Defense, lives in the city of Orsk, Orenburg Oblast.

Orlovskiy No. 134

Aleksey Alekseyevich Zotikov, born 9 Jun 39, Orel Oblast Duma, chairman of the Committee on Social Policy, lives in the city of Orel.

Pervomayskiy No. 136

Viktor Ivanovich Ilyukhin, born 1 Mar 49, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, chairman of the Committee on Security, lives in the city of Moscow.

Pskovskiy No. 141

Gennadiy Nikolayevich Bubnov, born 1 Nov 34, deputy chairman of Pskov Oblast Assembly of Deputies, lives in the city of Pskov.

Belokalitvenskiy No. 142

Igor Mikhaylovich Bratishchev, born 12 Jul 38, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the Committee on Federation Affairs and Regional Policy, lives in the city of Moscow.

Proletarskiy No. 145

Nikolay Vasilyevich Kolomeytsev, born 1 Sep 56, deputy chief of the Combine Assembly Shop in the "Rostselmash" AO, lives in the city of Rostov-on-Don.

Rostovskiy No. 146

Gennadiy Nikolayevich Serdyukov, born 15 Mar 52, professor at the Rostov State University, lives in the city of Rostov-on-Don.

Taganrogskiy No. 147

Nikolay Ivanovich Borisenko, born 25 Jul 49, engineer at the "Vibropribor" Plant, lives in the city of Taganrog, Rostov Oblast.

Shakhtinskiy No. 148

Ivan Mikhaylovich Bespalov, born 7 Jan 38, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Industry, Construction, Transport, and Power Engineering; lives in the city of Shakhty, Rostov Oblast.

Ryazanskiy No. 149

Leonid Mikhaylovich Kanayev, born 5 Nov 47, deputy general director of the "Schetno-analiticheskiye mashiny" [Punched Card Machines] AOOT [type of joint-stock company], lives in the city of Ryazan.

Novokuybyshevskiy No. 151

Valentin Stepanovich Romanov, born 29 Oct 37, chief of a division in the "Volgoenergo" Unified Energy System, lives in the city of Samara.

Promyshlennyy No.152

Albert Mikhaylovich Makashov, born 13 Jun 38, reserve colonel general, lives in the city of Samara.

Syzranskiy No. 154

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Gennadiy Vladimirovich Kirdyashev, born 1 Aug 47, president of the "Krant" Joint-Stock Company, closed type; lives in the village of Staryy Amanak, Pokhvistnevskiy Rayon, Samara Oblast.

Tolyattinskiy No. 155

Nikolay Petrovich Sudakov, born 14 Jul 42, chairman of the "Niva" AO, lives in the village of Yagodnoye, Stavropolskiy Rayon, Samara Oblast.

Balakovskiy No. 156

Aleksandr Ivanovich Maksakov, born 25 Apr 36, general director of the "SaratovGESstroy" AO, open type; lives in the city of Balakovo, Saratov Oblast.

Balashovskiy No. 157

Zoya Nikolayevna Oykina, born 24 Oct 51, deputy chief of administration for Romanovskiy Rayon, lives in the city of Krasnoarmeyskiy, Romanovskiy Rayon, Saratov Oblast.

Saratovskiy No. 158

Anatoliy Nikolayevich Gordeyev, born 24 Sep 54, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on the Budget, Taxes, Banks, and Finance; lives in the city of Saratov.

Engelsskiy No. 159

Oleg Orestovich Mironov, born 5 Jun 39, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Legislation and Judicial and Legal Reform, lives in the city of Saratov.

Sakhalinskiy No. 160

Ivan Andreyevich Zhdakayev, born 28 Jun 57, chairman of the Mandate Commission, Sakhalin Oblast Duma; lives in the settlement of Pervomayskiy, Smirnykhovskiy Rayon, Sakhalin Oblast.

Artemovskiy No. 161

Valeriy Pavlovich Novoselov, born 12 Jul 44, deputy chairman of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Committee of the Agroindustrial Complex Workers Trade Union, lives in the city of Yekaterinburg.

Verkh-Isetskiy No. 162

Vladimir Dmitriyevich Kadochnikov, born 23 Jun 43, general director of the "Russkaya Pech" Concern, livs in the city of Yekaterinburg.

Kamensk-Uralskiy No. 163

Vladimir Fedorovich Smolskiy, born 12 Jun 51, chief engineer for the Berezovskiy Mine, lives in the city of Berezovskiy, Sverdlovsk Oblast.

Nizhne-Tagilskiy No. 164

Irina Anatolyevna Kungurtseva, born 17 Nov 58, born 17 Nov 58, editor of the journal IZM... [sic], lives in the city of Nizhniy Tagil, Sverdlovsk Obalst.

Pervouralskiy No. 166

Ivan Andreyevich Gavrilenko, born 23 Apr 43, deputy director of the "Revda Brick Plant" AO, lives in the city of Revda, Sverdlovsk Oblast.

Serovskiy No. 167

Vladimir Petrovich Belousov, born 16 Feb 38, deputy director of the Turinsk Paper and Pulp Combine, lives in the city of Turinsk, Sverdlovsk Oblast.

Vyazemskiy No. 168

Dmitriy Nikolayevich Abramenkov, born 24 Apr 47, industrial training expert, Roslavl Railroad Transport Tekhnikum, lives in the city of Roslavl, Smolensk Oblast.

Smolenskiy No. 169

Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov, born 7 May 30, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Legislation and Judicial and Legal reform, lives in the city of Moscow.

Michurinskiy No. 170

Aleksey Alekseyevich Ponomarev, born 22 Mar 42, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Agrarian Matters, lives in the city of Tambov.

Tambovskiy No. 171

Tamara Vasilyevna Pletneva, born 22 Nov 47, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Matters Related to Women, the Family, and Youth, lives in the settlement of Inzhavino in Inzhavinskiy Rayon, Tambov Oblast.

Bezhetskiy No. 172

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Bayunov, born 31 Jun 52, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Economic Policy, lives in the city of Bezhetsk, Tver Oblast.

Tverskoy No. 173

Tatyana Aleksandrovna Astrakhankina, born 20 Dec 60, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Agrarian Matters, lives in the city of Rzhev, Tver Oblast.

Tomskiy No. 174

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Aleksandr Adrianovich Pomerov, born 22 Mar 31, director of the "Tomsk Plastics Plant" TOO, lives in the city of Tomsk.

Ishimskiy No. 178

Lyudmila Nikolayevna Zhelnina, born 8 Aug 56, chairman of the "Tobolyachka" Association for Women With Large Families and Low Incomes, lives in the city of Tobolsk, Tyumen Oblast.

Tyumenskiy No. 179

Vladimir Sergeyevich Chertishchev, born 8 Nov 40, director of a branch of the "Sidanko" Petroleum Company, lives in the city of Tyumen.

Sengileyevskiy No. 180

Tatyana Vladimirovna Sergeyeva, born 20 Jan 49, director of the Sengiley branch of the Territorial Fund for Compulsory Medical Insurance, lives in the city of Sengiley, Ulyanovsk Oblast.

Ulyanovskiy No. 181

Nikolay Nikolayevich Poddubnyy, born 19 Jun 42, deputy chief engineer and chief of production of the "Mars" Scientific Producation Association, lives in the city of Ulyanovsk.

Zlatoustovskiy No. 182

Boris Ilich Vydrin, born 15 Aug 37, chief metallurgist of the "Zlatoust Plant" Production Association, lives in the city of Zlatoust, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Kalininskiy No. 183

Nikolay Mikhaylovich Chepasov, born 29 Oct 38, electrician at the Chelyabinsk Automatic Machinery Plant, lives in the city of Chelyabinsk.

Kyshtymskiy No. 184

Vladimir Ivanovich Gorbachev, born 13 Aug 46, lead engineer at the Russian Federal Nuclear Center of the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Technical Physics, lives in the city of Snezhinsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Magnitogorskiy No. 185

Zoya Ivanovna Pronina, born 8 Oct 41, chief bookkeeper at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine Dispensary, lives in the city of Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Sovetskiy No. 186

Vladimir Petrovich Utkin, born 1 Jan 50, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Industry, Construction, Transport, and Power Engineering; lives in the city of Kopeysk, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Chitinskiy No. 188

Gennadiy Ivanovich Breus, born 15 Feb 45, assistant to a deputy in the State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, lives in the city of Chita.

Kirovskiy No. 189

Vladimir Vasilyevich Smirnov, born 16 Jan 41, head of the Department of Forensic Medicine at the Yaroslavl Medical Institute, lives in the city of Yaroslavl.

Avtozavodskiy No. 191

Yevgeniya Fedorovna Dudko, born 19 May 45, chief of a bureau of the "Mosenergoremont" AO, lives in the city of Moscow.

Babyshkinskiy No. 192

Kirill Sergeyevich Stolyarov, born 28 Jan 37, adviser to the Federal Television and Radio Broadcasting Service of Russia, lives in the city of Moscow.

Kuntsevskiy No. 193

Sergey Gavrilovich Shuvalov, born 7 Mar 32, chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Bibliophiles, lives in the city of Moscow.

Leningradskiy No. 194

Vladimir Vladimirovich Zhuravlev, born 12 Nov 54, president of the "Severnyy" Socioeconomic Development Fund, lives in the city of Moscow.

Lyublinskiy No. 195

Yuriy Vladimirovich Nazarov, born 5 Jul 35, actor in the Moscow Artistic Theater imeni A.M. Gorkiy, lives in the city of Moscow.

Medvedkovskiy No. 196

Konstantin Arkadyevich Zhukov, born 6 Jul 62, senior instructor, Moscow State Railroad University, lives in the city of Moscow.

Orekhovo-Borisovskiy No. 197

Iona Ionovich Andronov, born 19 May 34, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, consultant for the Mandate Commission, lives in the city of Moscow.

Perovskiy No. 198

Aleksandr Timofeyevich Bulgakov, born 7 Sep 37, chief of the Operations Administration, GUVD [Internal Affairs Main Administration] for the city of Moscow, lives in the city of Moscow.

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Preobrazhenskiy No. 199

Valeriy Fedorovich Loginov, born 28 Feb 50, subprefect of the "Golyanovo" Municipal District, lives in the city of Moscow.

Tushinskiy No. 200

Tatyana Aleksandrovna Melnikova, born 14 Sep 55, senior scientific associate at the Russian Academy of State Service under the RF President, lives in the city of Moscow.

Universitetskiy No. 201

Viktor Stepanovich Shevelukha, born 11 Jan 29, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, deputy chairman of the Committee on Education, Culture, and Science; lives in the city of Moscow.

Tsentralnyy No. 202

Aleksey Ivanovich Podberezkin, born 7 Feb 53, chairman of the All-Russian Sociopolitical Movement "Dukhovnoye Naslediye," lives in the city of Moscow.

Cheremushkinskiy No. 203

Mikhail Nikolayevich Prudnikov, born 5 Aug 48, head of the Department of the History and Theory of World and National Culture at the Academy of Instrument Making and Automatic Equipment, lives in the city of Moscow.

Chertanovskiy No. 204

Nikolay Nikitich Troshkin, born 29 Sep 51, president of the Fund for Reinforcement of Lawfulness and Law and Order, lives in the city of Moscow.

Sheremetyevskiy No. 205

Viktor Ivanovich Zhiltsov, born 1 Jan 37, general director of the "Center for Information Science and Electronics" AO, "Submikron" Scientific Production Association; lives in the city of Moscow.

Vostochnyy No. 207

Petr Petrovich Glushchenko, born 19 Aug 42, dean of the law faculty, St. Petersburg Humanities University for Trade Unions, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

Zapadnyy No. 208

Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Krasnitskiy, born 31 Jan 51, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Information Policy and Communications, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

Yuzhnyy No. 213

Vladimir Semenovich Tokarev, born 14 Jul 48, lecturer at the Northwestern Polytechnical Institute, lives in the city of St. Petersburg.

Birobidzhanskiy No. 214

Sergey Ivanovich Shtogrin, born 21 Jul 48, chairman of the board of the "Logos" Insurance Company, lives in the city of Birobidzhan.

Komi-Permyatskiy No. 216

Anna Petrovna Vlasova, born 8 May 41, State Duma of the RF Federal Assembly, member of the Committee on Labor and Social Support, lives in the city of Kudymkar in the Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug.

Ust-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy No. 220

Georgiy Pavlovich Abasheyev, born 21 Aug 39, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Alarskiy Rayon, lives in the settlement of Ivanicheskiy in the Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug, Irkutsk Oblast.

Nizhnevartovskiy No. 221

Viktor Vasilyevich Kononov, born 9 May 36, deputy chief of personnel in the "Surgutneftegaz" AO, lives in the city of Surgut, Tyumen Oblast.

Chukotskiy No. 223

Maya Ivanovna Ettyryntyna, born 21 Dec 40, Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, secretary of the Committee on CIS Affairs and Ties With Fellow Countrymen, lives in the city of Anadyr, Magadan Oblast.

Evenkiyskiy No. 224

Vladimir Vasilyevich Uvachan, born 30 Jan 43, Federation Council of the RF Federal Assembly, specialist-expert in the Division for Interaction With Elements of the Russian Federation, lives in the city of Moscow.

[Signed] Conference Chairman G.A. ZYUGANOV

Conference Secretary R.G. GOSTEV

The list of candidates for deputy has been certified by the Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation (Decree No. 11/86-II of 1 September 1995).

Candidate Lists for Elections Published (Part VIII)

954F3520A Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Sep 95 p 6

[List of candidates for deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the ballot in one-seat electoral district elections who are nominated by the electoral association Women of Russia

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political movement; supplement to the protocol of the conference of the Women of Russia political movement of 28 August 1995]

[FBIS Translated Text] This copy of the list was verified by the Central Electoral Commission of the Russian Federation on 1 September 1995 (Decree No. 11/83-II).

Kirovskiy Electoral District No. 4

Minrauza Minikhaziyevna Nazmetdinova, born 29 December 1940, deputy minister of health services of the Republic of Bashkortostan, lives in the city of Ufa.

Sterlitamakskiy Electoral District No. 7

Svetlana Nikolayevna Pronina, born 8 June 1947, chairman of the trade union committee for workers of public education and science of the Republic of Bashkortostan, lives in the city of Ufa.

Makhachkalinskiy Electoral District No. 11

Asya Aleksandrovna Ismailova, born 4 August 1952, assistant to a deputy of the State Duma, lives in the city of Moscow.

Yakutskiy Electoral District No. 20

Galina Safronovna Vasilyeva, born 12 October 1952, deputy director of the Mamont private enterprise of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), lives in the city of Yakutsk.

Izhevskiy Electoral District No. 28

Galina Ivanovna Klimantova, born 27 July 1944, chairman of the State Duma Committee for Women's, Family, and Youth Affairs, lives in the city of Izhevsk.

Arsenyyevskiy Electoral District No. 49

Svetlana Yuryevna Orlova, born 23 October 1954, member of the State Duma Committee for Budget, Tax, Banking, and Financial Matters, lives in the city of Vladivostok.

Blagoveshchenskiy Electoral District No. 58

Raisa Timofeyevna Bygranova, born 8 July 1940, chief of the information-analytical office of the Amur Oblast administration, lives in the city of Blagoveshchensk, Amur Oblast.

Astrakhanskiy Electoral District No. 61

Galina Petrovna Chubkova, born 20 June 1945, chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee of the State Duma for International Affairs, lives in the city of Astrakhan.

Bryanskiy Electoral District No. 64

Valentina Dmitriyevna Chubkova, born 2 April 1941, deputy head of the Bryansk Oblast administration, general director of the Department of Education, Science, and Culture, lives in the city of Bryansk.

Volzhskiy Electoral District No. 68

Tatyana Ivanovna Kondaurovna, born 1 January 1960, director of the Museum of Local Lore, History, and Economy of the city of Kamyshin in Volgograd Oblast, lives in the city of Kamyshin, Volgograd Oblast.

Dzerzhinskiy Electoral District No. 85

Raisa Ivanovna Skripitsyna, born 15 March 1942, chairman of a subcommittee of the State Duma Committee for Women's, Family, and Youth Affairs, lives in the city of Obninsk, Kaluga Oblast.

Leninsk-Kuznetskiy Electoral District No. 89

Galina Vasilyevna Parshentseva, born 16 March 1951, chairman of a subcommittee of the State Duma Committee for Security, lives in the city of Kemerovo.

Pushkinskiy Electoral District No. 113

Valentina Grigoryevna Martynova, born 19 May 1942, chairman of a subcommittee of the State Duma Committee for the Protection of Health, lives in the city of Pushkino, Moscow Oblast.

Novgorodskiy Electoral District No. 123

Natalya Dmitriyevna Malakhatkina, born 4 July 1949, chairman of a subcommittee of the State Duma Committee for the Protection of Health, lives in the city of Moscow.

Kungurskiy Electoral District No. 138

Galina Ivanovna Ryazanova, born 27 November 1949, chief of the department of joint enterprises of the AO [joint-stock company] Motovilikhinskiye Plants, lives in the city of Perm.

Sverdlovskiy Electoral District No. 140

Irina Nikolayevna Novikova, born 30 December 1934, director of the Political Economics Department of Perm State University, lives in the city of Perm.

Kamenskiy Electoral District No. 144

Anna Yakovlevna Ignatova, born 11 September 1946, president of the Donteks firm in the city of Shakhty, Rostov Oblast, lives in the city of Shakhty, Rostov Oblast.

Ryazanskiy Electoral District No. 149

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Natalya Nikolayevna Grishina, born 19 July 1951, chief of the ZAGS [registry office] section of the Ryazan Oblast administration, lives in the city of Ryazan.

Promyshlennyy Electoral District No. 152

Valentina Aleksandrovna Zhuravleva, born 29 December 1939, secretary of the trade union federation council of Samara Oblast, lives in the city of Samara.

Sakhalinskiy Electoral District No. 160

Lyubov Fedorovna Shubina, born 12 May 1952, deputy chairman of the Sakhalin Oblast Duma, lives in the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

Novomoskovskiy Electoral District No. 175

Zhanna Mikhaylovna Lozinskaya, born 3 March 1944, member of the State Duma Committee for Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relations with Compatriots, lives in the city of Tula.

Sengileyevskiy Electoral District No. 180

Yekaterina Filipovna Lakhova, born 26 May 1948, chairman of the State Duma faction of the Women of Russia movement, lives in the city of Moscow.

Zlatoustovskiy Electoral District No. 182

Natalya Aleksandrovna Guseva, born 4 November 1956, executive secretary of the committee of the Russian Yedineniye confederation of trade unions for Chelyabinsk Oblast, lives in the city of Zlatoust, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

Perovskiy Electoral District No. 198

Elmira Abdurakhmanova Guseynova, born 20 April 1957, president of the Russian charitable organization of women "The Future Without AIDS," lives in the city of Moscow.

[Signed] A.V. Fedulova, conference chairman
N.S. Koziyenko, conference secretary

Electoral Entities, Blocs, Leaders Listed

954F3491A Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 12 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Petr Zhuravlev, Viktor Khamrayev, and Gleb Cherkasov: "More and More Wish To Win or Participate. Attempt at Enumeration"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

Assortment

Anticipating the publication of the list of electoral associations and blocs we know of that intend to vie for positions in the VI (II) State Duma, I would like to draw the reader's attention to a couple of basic points. We by no means regard the list below as final or complete. The order of the enumeration is in no way linked to our political preferences or to our own estimates regarding the chances of one party or another to pass the cherished 5-percent barrier.

It seems that not all the parties and movements listed below can seriously count on places in the Duma and in principle not all of them are. In any case, following simple arithmetic there can be no more than 20 electoral associations that garner 5 percent of the vote. In essence only about 10 associations have real chances and another 10-15 might struggle for a place in the sun. But it is still impossible to say specifically which of the organizations listed below will achieve success: An election campaign is always unpredictable, especially in Russia.

Nor can we forget about the fact that participation in the marathon has indirect consequences in addition to the concrete result (whether or not they enter parliament). In the first place, participation in the federal elections in one way or another raises the status both of the electoral association and of the individual politicians. If this is the objective from the very beginning of the election process, the actual Duma mandates are not the objective of the participants in the election campaign. In the second place, the campaign might well improve the material well-being of certain of its participants.

In compliance with the law on elections, on the ballot along with the name of the party or bloc there must appear the first three names from the so-called center part of the list of candidates, which part, if it exists, is always in front. In addition to this, in those regions or groups of regions where the party nominates a regional list, three names are entered on the ballot—from this regional list. Additionally, when there is an electoral bloc, the law requires that all parties that compose it be listed on the ballot. We shall limit ourselves to the titles and the first three names from the center parts of the lists if the lists have already been approved and also the more or less familiar names, again if there are any.

1. Communist Party of the Russian Federation (Gennadiy Zyuganov, Svetlana Goryacheva, Aman Tuleyev; also on the list are Valentin Varennikov, Nikolay Gubenko, Valentin Chikin, and Valentin Kuptsov)

2. Agrarian Party of Russia (Mikhail Lapshin, Aleksandr Zaveryukha, Vasiliy Starodubtsev)

3. LDPR [Liberal Democratic Party of Russia] (Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, Sergey Abeltsev, Aleksandr Vengerovskiy).

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4. Russia Is Our Home bloc (Viktor Chernomyrdin, Nikita Mikhalkov, Lev Rokhlin; also on the list are Nikolay Travkin, Sergey Belyayev, Galina Volchek, Mikhail Boyarskiy, and Edita Pyekha)

5. Ivan Rybkin Bloc [Blok Ivana Rybkina] (Ivan Rybkin, Boris Gromov, Stanislav Shatalin; also on the list are Iosif Kobzon, Sergey Rodionov, Yuriy Petrov, Viktor Mishin, Artur Chilingarov, Nikolay Shmelev, and Murad Kazhlayev)

6. YaBLoko Association (Grigoriy Yavlinskiy, Vladimir Lukin, Tatyana Yarygina; also on the list are Viktor Sheynis and Oksana Dmitriyeva)

7. Democratic Choice of Russia—United Democrats bloc (Yegor Gaydar, Sergey Kovalev, Lidiya Fedoseyeva-Shushkina; also on the list are Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, Eduard Vorobyev, Yuriy Chernichenko, Mikhail Mityukov, Boris Zolotukhin, and Sergey Yushenkov)

8. Congress of Russian Communities [Kongress Russkikh Obshchin] association (Yuriy Skokov, Aleksandr Lebed, Sergey Glazyev; also on the list are Lyudmila Vartazarova, Konstantin Zatulin, Dmitriy Rogozin, and Sergey Burkov)

9. Great Power—Rutskoy [Derzhava—Rutskoy] movement (Aleksandr Rutskoy, Viktor Kobelev, Konstantin Dushenov; also on the list is Vyacheslav Marychev)

10. Social-Democratic Union bloc (Vasiliy Lipitskiy, the list is being revised)

11. Party of Russian Unity and Accord (PRES) (Sergey Shakhray, the list is being refined)

12. Workers Self-Government Party [Partiya samoupravleniya trudyashchikhsya] (Svyatoslav Fedorov, Aleksandr Porokhovshchikov, Aleksey Kazannik)

13. Pamfilova-Gurov-Lysenko association (Ella Pamfilova, Aleksandr Gurov, Vladimir Lysenko)

14. Forward, Russia! [Vpered, Rossiya!] movement (Boris Fedorov, Bella Denisenko, Aleksandr Vladislavlev; also on the list is Aleksandr Zhukov)

15. Communists—Working Russia—For the Soviet Union bloc (Viktor Tyulkin, Anatoliy Kryuchkov, Viktor Anpilov; also on the list is Yuriy Slobodkin)

16. Women of Russia movement (Alevtina Fedulova, Yekaterina Lakhova, Galina Klimantova)

17. Beer Lovers' Party [Partiya lyubiteley piva] (Konstantin Kalachev, Dmitriy Shestakov, Andrey Palchevskiy; also on the list is Vladimir Pribylovskiy)

18. Power to the People! bloc (Nikolay Ryzhkov, Sergey Baburin, Yelena Shuvalova; also on the list are Stanislav Terekhov, Igor Andropov, Igor Gorbachev, Anatoliy Karpov, Tatyana Karyagina, Yuriy Golik, and Oleg Baklanov)

19. Common Cause bloc (Irina Khakamada, Rolan Bykov, Vladimir Dzhanibekov; also on the list are Dmitriy Sukhinenko, Vladimir Dostal, and Stepan Orlov)

20. Union of Patriots [Soyuz patriotov] bloc (Aleksandr Sterligov, Vladislav Achalov, Aleksandr Tizyakov; also on the list is Boris Tarasov)

21. Kedr movement (Anatoliy Panfilov, Leonid Yakubovich, Artem Tarasov; also on the list are Ivan Silayev, Sergey Zalygin, Lyubov Lymar, and Musa Manarov)

22. For the Homeland! [Za Rodinu!] bloc (Vladimir Polevanov, Yevgeniy Podkolzin, Dmitriy Starodubtsev; also on the list is Vladislav Tretyak)

23. Trade Unions and Industrialists of Russia—Union of Labor [Profsoyuzy I promyshlenniki Rossii—Soyuz truda] bloc (Vladimir Shcherbakov, Mikhail Shmakov, Arkadiy Volskiy)

24. Bloc 89 (89 regions) (No central part; on the Moscow regional list are Pavel Medvedev and Vadim Zhelnin)

25. Conservative Party of Russia [Konservativnaya partiya Rossii] (Lev Ubozhko, Anfisa Zhanimova, Emil Renard-Kio)

26. We Serve Russia bloc (List being revised)

27. Union of Communists [Soyuz kommunistov] association (Sergey Stepanov, Cheslav Mlynnik, Georgiy Afanasyev)

28. National Republican Party of Russia [Natsional-respublikanskaya partiya Rossii] (Nikolay Lysenko, Nikolay Pavlov, Konstantin Ovchinnikov)

29. Russian Party [Russkaya partiya] (Vladimir Miloserdov, Aleksandr Fedorov, Vladimir Kolesnikov)

30. Economic Liberty party [Partiya ekonomicheskoy svobody] (Konstantin Borovoy, Leonid Nekrasov, Vladimir Kovalenok; also on the list is Valeriya Novodvorskaya)

31. Green Russia [Zelenaya Rossiya] movement (Prospects and list being clarified)

32. Interethnic Union [Mezhnatsionalnyy soyuz] bloc (Abdulakh Mikitayev, list is being revised)

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33. Russian Muslims Union (Makhmud Esambayev, Rim Niyazgulov, Nadir Khachilayev)

34. Federal Democratic [Federalno-demokraticheskoye] movement (Oleg Novikov, Oleg Kalugin, Rimma Kazakova; also on the list is Vil Mirzayanov)

35. Bloc that includes leaders of the Party for the Protection of Pensioners and Veterans [Partiya zashchity pensionerov I veteranov], Party for the Eradication of Crime—Law and Order [Partiya iskoreneniya prestupnosti-zakonnosti I poryadka], Party for the Protection of Public Health, Education, Science, and Culture [Partiya zashchity zdravookhraneniya, obrazovaniya, nauki I kultury], Party for the Protection of Youth [Partiya zashchity molodezhi], Association of Free Trade Unions [Obyedineniye svobodnykh profsoyuzov], Party of Justice [Partiya Spravedlivosti], and Party for the Protection of Nature [Partiya okhrany prirody] (Dzhuna Davitashvili, Andrey Volkov, the list is being revised)

36. DOBRO movement (Larisa Babukh, Yevgeniy Minnibayev, Viktoriya Molodtsova)

37. Democratic Russia bloc (Lev Ponomarev, Gleb Yakunin, Galina Starovoytova)

38. Union of Investors in Russia—National Salvation Front [Soyuz vkladchikov Rossii—Front Natsionalnogo Spaseniya] (Ilya Konstantinov, the list is being revised)

39. FNS bloc (Valeriy Smirnov, the bloc is not registered with the Central Election Commission, the list and prospects are being clarified)

40. Border Generation [Pokoleniye rubezha] movement (Vladimir Lepekhin, the list is being revised)

41. Russia's Christians association (Vitaliy Savitskiy, Tatyana Ivanova, Aleksandr Kiselev)

42. ...pendents' Bloc [Blok nezavisimykh] (No central part; on the regional lists are Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov and Telman Gdlyan)

43. League of Independent Scholars [Liga nezavisimykh uchenykh] association (Vyacheslav Potemkin, Irina Prosakova, Yevgeniy Gorichanin)

44. Our Future [Nashe budushcheye] bloc (Sazhi Umalatova, Omar Begov, Ivan Shashvishvili)

45. Russian National Movement [Rossiyskoye obshchenarodnoye dvizheniye] (Aleksandr Bazhenov, Valeriy Moshnyakov, Vladimir Platonov)

46. Stanislav Govorukhin bloc (list is being revised)

47. Party of Tax Reduction Advocates [Partiya storonnikov snizheniya nalogov] (Valeriy Dyuryagin, Larisa Piyashesva, Mikhail Surov)

48. Bloc that includes leaders of the Party for Protection of Children [Partiya zashchity detey] (Mira, Dobra I Schastya), Russian Women's party [Russkiye Zhenshchiny], Party of Orthodox Believers (Vera, Nadezhda, Lyubov), People's Christian-Monarchic Party [Narodnaya khristiansko-monarkhicheskaya partiya], Party for Union of Slavic Peoples [Partiya za soyuz Slavyanskikh narodov], Mother Earth party of agricultural workers [Partiya selskikh truzhenikov Zemlya-Matushka], Party for Protection of the Disabled [Party zashchity invalidov], Party of People who Suffered at the Hand of the Authorities and the Unfortunate [Partiya postradavshikh to vlastey I obezdolennykh] (List is being revised)

49. People's National party [Narodnaya natsionalnaya partiya] (Aleksandr Ivanov-Sukharevskiy, Vladimir Osipov, Vyacheslav Demin)

50. European Liberal Democratic party [Yevropeyskaya liberalno-demokraticheskaya partiya] (Vladimir Bogachev, Valentina Rodina, Oleg Kobzev)

51. People's Union [Narodnyy soyuz] party (Vladimir Lukyanov, Dmitriy Galagan, Gennadiy Mironov)

52. Stable Russia [Stabilnaya Rossiya] movement (Oleg Petrov, Elina Bystritskaya, Aleksandr Gorlov)

53. Renaissance [Vozrozhdeniye] association (List is being revised)

54. Union of Workers of Housing and Municipal Services of Russia [Soyuz rabotnikov zhilishchno-kommunalnogo khozyaystva Rossii] association (Leonid Chernyshesv, Petr Surov, Valeriy Abdeyev)

Forecasts & Commentary

IZVESTIYA Examines Yabloko's Program, Chances

MM2609134095 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 4

[Article by IZVESTIYA Analysis Center under the "Elections-95: Portrait of Contender" rubric: "We Say Yabloko, But We Mean Yavlinskiy. What May Result From the 'Democratic Opposition's' Proud Solitude"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "We have tried to prove to Russian society that there is a democratic alternative to the existing regime of power" — G. Yavlinskiy, "The Democrats' Split Is No Tragedy."

Symbol — a healthy, firm fruit, presumably a "Golden Delicious," and the legend "Yabloko [Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin bloc] Social Movement."

Motto — "Dignity, order, justice." In proclaiming this "triad" as the main guidelines of its policy, Yabloko

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means by dignity basic civic rights and freedoms, by order the protection of absolutely everyone from arbitrariness, and by justice protection of the weak from the strong.

Size — As, according to G. Yavlinskiy, a "horizontal structure uniting regional political movements with their own political aims and programs," Yabloko has around 10,000-15,000 activists. By the height of the election campaign this number will certainly be swelled by old and newfound supporters of the association and primarily of its leader.

A short course in history — Yabloko made its entry into the big-time political arena on the basis of EPItsentr — the Center for Economic and Political Research which G. Yavlinskiy set up in 1990. The offspring of the "three musketeers" of perestroyka (not to be confused with its "superintendents") — G. Yavlinskiy, Yu. Boldyrev, and V. Lukin — it derives its name and subsequently its status from an abbreviation coined from the initial letters of its founders' surnames. Registered in 1993 as an election bloc of a few small parties, Yabloko won 5 million votes and 20 Duma seats in the elections.

Though it is not the biggest faction in the Duma (26 seats), it has nevertheless shown itself to be extremely effective and pugnacious. The Yabloko leaders pride themselves on fundamental amendments to the law "On Elections of State Duma Deputies," "On Elections of the President," and "On the Procedure for Forming the Federation Council" and rank as their "meritorious initiatives" the increase in the minimum wage, opposition to attempts to extend the term of military service, and the preparation of a draft law on principles of a political settlement of the "Chechen crisis." Yabloko condemned the military operation in Chechnya and voted in favor of no-confidence in the Chernomyrdin cabinet, "which together with the president bears full responsibility for the deepening crisis in the country and the unleashing of civil war in the North Caucasus, and also for the tragedy in Budennovsk."

The bloc's leaders held the founding conference of the Yabloko all-Russia sociopolitical association only in January of this year, attributing the "delay" to their reluctance to create yet another "elite" party. And although "all Russia" was represented at the conference by 160 delegates from 53 Federation regions, the association looks mostly like a metropolitan political structure, having its greatest electoral support in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and also in certain major cities with a significant proportion of "middle intelligentsia" among their population.

The history of Yabloko is a graphic illustration of the fruitfulness of the thesis "We will go a different (our own) way" — in the "Yavlinskiy" version. Thus at the insistence of the number one leader, a decision on aligning with the old allies from the 1993 bloc was postponed in March 1995 and a decision on aligning with "Russia's Democratic Choice" was then postponed in May. However, in June, determining its election strategy and tactics, Yabloko stated its readiness to cooperate with all political organizations (apart from extremist ones, of course) sharing its basic program postulates. It was decided that Yabloko would not join election blocs, but it could conclude corresponding agreements. Nevertheless, the second Yabloko Congress gave the "okay" for the Russian mining and metallurgical trade union to take part in the bloc. But Yabloko lost its middle initial at this congress — Yu. Boldyrev quit, after a conflict that had long been brewing: In the opinion of the founding father, he had been all too harsh in criticizing the Yabloko Duma faction for supporting certain legislative acts. Scoffers, making full play upon the movement's name, suggested that "Yabloko" [Apple] be renamed "Yalik" [Skiff], but all the indications are that the fruit has successfully survived this wormhole and has no intention of turning itself into a frail craft drifting toward the elections without rudder or sails.

Leaders — We say Yabloko, but we mean Yavlinskiy. "Ya" [the last letter of the Russian alphabet, and also the pronoun "I"] is the first letter in the association's alphabet, and also expresses certain characteristic features of its leader. Although the other leader, Vladimir Lukin, is also a very significant, independent figure.

The head of Yabloko, Grigoriy Alekseyevich Yavlinskiy, was born 10 April 1952 in Lvov. He studied at, did postgraduate work at, and defended his dissertation at the Moscow Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy. He entered perestroyka as a CPSU member and with a draft law on state enterprises, which, however, was rejected by the authorities as overly liberal.

His "hour of glory" (one of many) came in the spring of 1990, when, as chief of department and at the same time secretary of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Economic Reform (the "Abalkin commission"), Yavlinskiy, together with Aleksey Mikhaylov and Mikhail Zadornov, submitted a plan for reforming the economy by placing it on a market footing (the "400 Days" program). A little later, transformed into the famous "500 Days," it was proposed by B. Yeltsin to M. Gorbachev for joint implementation. The working group led by Academician Stanislav Shatalin created on their initiative spent a month working on the program, the idea of which brought about a brief rapprochement between the leaderships of the USSR and the RSFSR. The opposition of Nikolay Ryzhkov and the conservative party elite was the death-knell for "500 Days." Then the

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program was fully adopted by Yeltsin, who proclaimed that Russia alone would implement it — a purely political move, since a program designed for a union of republics could not be implemented in just one of them.

Yavlinskiy, who now held the post of deputy chairman of the Russian Council of Ministers, resigned. Then, working as an economic advisor to the chairman of the Russian Council of Ministers and at the same time at his Center for Economic and Political Research (EPItsentr), in spring and summer of 1991 he cooperated with scientists from Harvard University (United States) in elaborating the "Window of Opportunity" reform program.

During August 1991 he was in the White House and even traveled to arrest USSR Minister of Internal Affairs Pugo, but by the time of the group's arrival the minister and his wife were dead.

While holding senior posts in the short-lived Committee for Operational Management of the USSR National Economy, the Political Consultative Committee under the USSR president, and the working group to prepare a treaty on economic cooperation among the Union republics, he sharply criticized the Russian Government for recalling its signature of this treaty.

Yavlinskiy was born as a politician during the ups and downs of the "change of eras." Appearing in the simultaneous guises of short-lived ally and permanent critic of all the authorities that existed in this and subsequent periods, he continues to espouse this position to this day. He is a consistent critic of the Gaydar-style reforms and invariably emphasizes the niggardly results that have been achieved, which are clearly out of proportion to the economic and social costs.

When, after Ye. Gaydar's resignation, the positions of the democrats weakened in both the Supreme Soviet and the government, placing on the agenda the question of consolidation among all democratic groupings and leaders, G. Yavlinskiy was almost the only person who decided to go "his own way." His critical onslaughts received tremendous press coverage, and the reaction was particularly great because the critic of Ye. Gaydar and A. Chubays was himself popularly reputed to be a supporter of the market economy.

By the spring of 1993 Yavlinskiy's personal popularity was increasing rapidly, and in one poll he was even ahead of B. Yeltsin. In turn, this attracted the attention of the leaders of the "Entrepreneurs for a New Russia" association to him. At the invitation of its coordinator, K. Zatulin, G. Yavlinskiy delivered a speech to the founding congress setting out his own economic blueprint, which made a great impression upon the "Entrepreneurs." For a while he was even regarded as the ideologist of this pushy and ambitious team that was attempting to develop into a political structure representing the interests of the entire entrepreneurial class. However, Yavlinskiy soon very neatly distanced himself from it, succeeding in gaining very extensive additional publicity.

Though he condemned the method of resolving the conflict between the branches of power employed by the president, nevertheless on the night of 3-4 October 1993 he spoke out against the armed formations operating on the Supreme Soviet side.

Each of the three Yabloko founders operated on the "division of labor" principle and specialized in criticizing the executive branch and its supporter "Russia's Choice" in "his own" field: G. Yavlinskiy assailed sore points in the economy, Yu. Boldyrev concentrated on denouncing corruption and abuses by the authorities, and V. Lukin focused on foreign policy failures.

Vladimir Petrovich Lukin, born 1937, Russia's former ambassador to the United States and a former people's deputy in the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, currently a State Duma deputy, is also one of the most authoritative critics of the current executive branch, especially of the Yeltsin-Kozyrev foreign policy course. The son of repressed "enemies of the people," he graduated from the Moscow V.I. Lenin State Pedagogical Institute History Faculty; worked as a scientific associate in Moscow museums; and was connected with well-known dissidents in the seventies and helped champions of human rights prepare the "Chronicle of Current Events."

After the disintegration of the USSR he took an active part in organizing Russia's international links with various states and in setting up the diplomatic service and the new legal treaty basis for interstate relations with the former USSR republics.

Unlike his colleague in the Yabloko leadership, he thinks that the Gaydar government deserves respect for its courage and determination in implementing reform. However, he believes that it failed to take full account of Russia's specific nature and paid insufficient attention to specific sectors of the economy, particularly high-technology sectors of military production and the power industry, concentrating on resolving macroeconomic problems.

Election platform — The Yabloko political (80 pages) and economic (110 pages) programs are weighty in the literal sense of the word. These are probably the most developed, clearly detailed, and carefully argued documents in the entire flood of programs and platforms that is now pouring down upon the electorate's heads.

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However, there is no possibility of giving a detailed account in the newspaper of the recipe for "apple" pie on offer to the country. We can perhaps present its "fundamental principles" in the most general and approximate form.

In **domestic policy** they are as follows: clear demarcation of powers between the branches of power. Definition of the extent and forms of the government's responsibility before the Federal Assembly. Limitation and clarification of the president's powers. New electoral legislation ensuring democratic, free elections.

Unity of Russia, achieved as a result of the consistent decentralization of state power; clear demarcation of powers between the Federation and its components; and the development of local self-government.

In the economy they are: support for the "middle class" and promotion of its transformation into the biggest component of society — the basis and guarantee of its stability. Reforms along the lines of market relations, but without malfunctions and catastrophes, which are disastrous for the population. Privatization must be economically effective and not breed the power of all-pervading monopolies. Resolute structural transformations in order to revive production in high-technology sectors. State support for small business.

In the **foreign policy** sphere the main priority for Russia is its relations with the former Union republics. An economic union among them on the basis of the 1991 treaty is needed. Russia is a great power and with this status and rank must be one of the guarantors of international stability. To this end, in addition to general economic recovery, there is a need for effective military reform. The policy of disarmament must be pursued in strict accordance with a long-term strategy. The end of the "Cold War" certainly does not mean that military force loses its importance as one of the most effective factors in national security. The maintenance of nuclear parity is vitally important for the state's existence. The leadership of the Army must be civilian, because otherwise the Army will be dragged into politics.

Yabloko's orientation toward the middle class is most clearly displayed in the social section of the platform. This speaks primarily of an uncompromising fight against crime. Of a fight against corruption presupposing a restriction of the range of questions resolved by functionaries, the universal application of the practice of auctions, competitions, and so forth. Of defining the extent of guaranteed medical aid to the population. Of state support for science, culture, education, and in general of the minds and talents that create and determine the informal status of great power.

The keystone of Yabloko's nationalities policy is the fact of the dominant number of Russians while, however, taking into account "the interests of other equal nations." Yabloko also takes up the current thesis of "defending the interests of our compatriots abroad."

Expert Assessment. Analysis. Forecast

In Harvard Yavlinskiy's team wore T-shirts bearing the slogan "Get down to business!" Whatever Grigoriy Alekseyevich's "wonder team" may have worn since then, it has always remained loyal to this slogan. From the outside it has seemed that for his team getting down to business has meant elaborating miracle programs and producing a chorus of criticism of the craziness of those brave people who have ventured to reject Yavlinskiy's panaceas.

The Yabloko election platform is no exception.

In strict accordance with the laws of Soviet social sciences its positive section rests on a solid foundation of criticism of predecessors. That is, of the perestroyka leadership of the USSR and the post-perestroyka leaders of Russia. The indictments of the latter are based around their refusal to ratify the Treaty on the Interstate Economic Community (October 1991) and the "poor quality" of Gaydar's reforms, chiefly during their initial stage.

A fact that is obscured here is that the treaty was extremely vulnerable from the viewpoint of Russia's interests within the so-called Commonwealth of Sovereign States. The problem was not only that the Commonwealth of Sovereign States plan assigned Russia the status of uncomplaining "mother" suckling the ungrateful Commonwealth members — given the effective disintegration of the USSR it was impossible to preserve administrative and planning leadership at the interrepublican level. Especially given Ukraine's "walkout" and the stance of "uppity" Kiev, which rejected even a semblance of a chance of any management from a single center.

Gaydar's team also seems to get what it deserves from Yavlinskiy. While he totally ignores the utterly abnormal political situation and catastrophic pressure of time in which the reformers had to begin. And manifestly omits to mention the clear fact that the wild capitalism that is being established in Russia owes its inception not so much to monetarist laboratory technicians as to the rapacious instincts and passion for grabbing property that overcame the latter-day party and Soviet nomenklatura during the decay of "real socialism." The fragile post-August authorities could influence this process only within very narrow limits,

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and the current authorities are not so much regulating it as directly participating in it.

It is at precisely this point that the palms of the public begin itching to applaud Yavlinskiy-Lukin's angry invective against the government. It is at precisely this moment that Yavlinskiy's idea of a "democratic alternative," transformed into "democratic opposition" to the current authorities, becomes a material force with a hold on the minds of the middle masses. But the itch to applaud disappears and the "material force" subsides like a deflating tire because minds are stunned by conjecture: Besides the democratic alternative in opposition to the present authorities, they are also confronted by a different, by no means democratic, diehard bunch summoning people to return to the bright past, and the democrat reformers will be unable to overcome this lot unless they unite. And what will become of Yabloko if this bunch, whom its leader regards as the most serious force in the upcoming elections, wins power? What will be the worth then of all the contrariness and all the escapades of the Yabloko leaders, who stubbornly refuse not only to form a bloc but even to cooperate seriously with any significant democratically oriented structures? Of course, "fundamental differences" on "questions of principle" are just as serious a thing as fears of competition within the "reformist sector." But they are certainly not more serious than the looming danger of a breakthrough by left-wing extremist forces. The very danger that, in view of the disarray in the democratic camp, suggested to the president the idea of a two-pronged center, which unfortunately is now entirely discredited.

The current situation does not incline voters toward the liberal idea, which is naturally no secret to the Yabloko ideologists. Therefore its general strategy is quite clearly to continue to "preserve its honor in its youth." In other words, to continue to criticize and to remain in opposition. Regardless of whether the present "party of power" survives or is brought down by a united "left-right" coalition. But will it be possible to preserve anything, above all themselves?

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CIS Parliament Leaders Outline Caucasus Peace Plan

AU2609125095 Tbilisi SAKARTVELOS PARLAMENTI in Georgian 9 Sep 95 p 5

[Concluding statement by the heads of the parliaments of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Georgia, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation at the working meeting in St. Petersburg at the headquarters of the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly on 6 September: "For Peace and Stability in the Caucasus"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We, the members of the Council of the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly — R. Guliyev, chairman of the Republic of Azerbaijan Supreme Council, B. Ararktsyan, chairman of the Republic of Armenia National Assembly, V. Goguadze, speaker of the Republic of Georgia Parliament, V. Shumeyko, chairman of the Russia Federation Federation Council, A. Matubraimov, chairman of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan Assembly of National Representatives — "Zhogorku Kenesha" [name as transliterated], coordinator of the activities of the Interparliamentary Assembly peace groups — who, together with the representatives of the parliaments of Belarus, Moldova, and Tajikistan, O. Spencer, general secretary of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, T. Meri [name as transliterated], head of the ICRC delegation, and E. Keshken [name as transliterated], representative of the acting chairman of the OSCE, during the course of the working meeting in St. Petersburg, discussed the pressing problems of the life of the peoples and states in the Caucasus, state that we have firmly decided to do our utmost to bring a halt to the interethnic conflicts in the Caucasus, establish peace, and guarantee security and stability.

A common historical fate and a single geographical and geopolitical space unites the peoples of the Caucasus. In conditions of a specific ethnic and religious mosaic, they have a unique experience of peaceful coexistence. However, it is only possible for civilization to prosper in the Caucasus in new historical conditions and in a political situation that has changed substantially if there is a normalization of the atmosphere in the region.

We base ourselves on the fact that these peoples are striving toward the restoration of mutual understanding and faith, an agreement upon the aims and values of life, and the preservation and development of traditional friendly ties and good-neighborly relations.

The armed conflicts in the region are not only antihuman and destructive but are also hindering the implementation of processes of integration and the creation of favorable conditions for the political, economic, and social development of our countries and their close interaction. These conflicts run counter to the agreements reached within the framework of the CIS, universally recognized norms of international law, and the aims and principles of the UN and the OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe].

We, the parliaments of independent states:

Emphasize the necessity of the civilized development of our countries and their interaction on the basis of sovereign equality in the system of international relations and a carefully thought out and responsible approach on the part of politicians, cultural and scientific workers, and all citizens toward interethnic problems.

— Are ready to assist political parties and public movements and the representatives of various faiths in their activities that are directed toward the protection of peace and the realization of interethnic harmony in the Caucasus;

— Call upon the Russian Federation, the UN, and the OSCE to continue their mediation and peaceful activities aimed at helping the sides in the corresponding conflicts in the search for effective and mutually acceptable ways of settling them;

— Proceeding from the principles of humanism and mercy, propose that an amnesty be declared for those participating in the armed conflicts except in the case of those persons who have committed military and criminal offenses and also that discriminatory acts and decrees previously adopted by the sides on the exchange of prisoners and hostages be annulled. We propose that the exchange of prisoners and hostages be carried out according to the principle "all for all." In this context, the participants in the meeting acknowledge with gratitude the efforts of the ICRC;

— Deem it essential that conditions be created as soon as possible for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their native homes. Taking into account the factor that the existence of a large number of refugees and displaced persons who are lacking amenities aggravates social tension in society and results in serious material costs, we call upon the international organizations, first and foremost, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in providing the appropriate assistance;

— Focus the attention of the Transcaucasian states, Russia and other CIS member states, and also the international community on the need to act collectively to normalize economic life that has been ruined by the conflicts and restore economic ties, including the provision of a secure power supply, the normal functioning of transport communications that are of vital importance

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to the Transcaucasus, and also the rational utilization of natural resources and the protection of the environment;

— Support the initiative of the "Mir" interstate television and radio corporation to organize along with peace groups from the Interparliamentary Assembly Council an expedition under the slogan "Peace to the Caucasian Peoples";

— Call upon the conflicting sides in Abkhazia to intensify dialogue with one another, agree upon a settlement that is acceptable to both sides within the framework of a single Georgian state, and resolve questions concerning the speediest and safe return of refugees to their places of former residence;

— Assessing appropriately Russia's peace efforts to ensure the operation to maintain peace in Abkhazia and also welcoming the commonwealth's documents signed in Minsk in May 1995 concerning this conflict, call upon other CIS member states to fulfill the obligations they have assumed in connection with the participation of the commonwealth's collective forces in this operation. At the same time, we propose that this operation be transformed into a full-scale UN operation;

— Propose that efforts be continued to settle the Georgian-Ossetian conflict so that optimal ways are found for emerging from the current complex situation and a firm base is laid for a peaceful future for the Georgian and Ossetian peoples;

— Call upon the Transcaucasian states and all countries in the commonwealth to promote in every way possible efforts aimed at resolutely implementing the agreements reached concerning the question of a peaceful regulation of the situation in Chechnya. The settlement of this conflict by political means will undoubtedly contribute greatly to the normalization and improvement of the situation both in the northern Caucasus and in the entire region;

— View as extremely important the peaceful activities of the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly and the parliaments of the CIS countries in "hot spots" on the commonwealth's territory. We express the desire to continue to promote processes aimed at settling the conflicts in Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia, and Chechnya;

— Call upon the Interparliamentary Assembly to accelerate the drawing up and adoption of model legislative acts that will be directed toward the fight against the illegal distribution of weapons, organized crime, the narcotics business, and terrorism;

— Call upon UN member states and the world community to make their contribution to the special voluntary fund set up at the initiative of the UN secretary general to support the implementation of the agreement on the cease-fire and separation of opposing forces in Georgia adopted on 14 May 1994 and also other humanitarian funds and actions aimed at resolving as quickly as possible the most acute problems stemming from conflicts in the Caucasus;

— While wholly supporting the idea of a meeting between the heads of state of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Armenia, Georgia, and the Russian Federation, express the hope that it will contribute significantly to the strengthening of interethnic harmony and security and stability in the Caucasus region.

The parliamentarians of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, and Kyrgyzstan, who firmly believe in the inevitable victory of reason, justice, and good will, are confident that peace and stability will triumph in the Caucasus.

Adopted on 6 September 1995 in St. Petersburg.

[Signed] R. Guliyev, chairman of the Republic of Azerbaijan Supreme Council.
V. Goguadze, speaker of the Georgian Parliament.
B. Ararktsyan, chairman of the Republic of Armenia National Assembly.
A. Matubraimov, chairman of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan Assembly of National Representatives — Zhogorku Kenesha, coordinator of the activities of the Interparliamentary Assembly peace groups.
V. Shumeyko, chairman of the Russian Federation Federation Council, chairman of the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly Council.

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 27 Sep

LD2709073995 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0601 GMT 27 Sep 95

["Press Review" — ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 27 (ITAR-TASS) — "IZVESTIYA" carries an article entitled "Kuzbass on the verge of a new explosion", saying that the explosion might be detonated by the results of an investigation by a state commission into the causes of a recent explosion at the "Pervomaiskaya" mine in which 15 people died. The commission arrived at the conclusion that the tragedy was caused by a poor quality of explosives used by the miners. However, director of the plant which produces explosives has denied the conclusion made by the state commission. As a result, an additional inquiry into the accident will be launched. In another article, "IZVESTIYA" denied media reports alleging that Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, who visited Moscow and Sochi

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last week, had discussed with Boris Yeltsin and Viktor Chernomyrdin a possibility of creating a Russian-Belarus federation or confederation. "IZVESTIYA"s editor in charge of political issues says that Alyaksandr Lukashenka suggested a concept of the confederation, rather than a consistent document, to be discussed in a narrow circle and which was received by the Russian side with understanding.

"TRUD" comments on a tense situation in Kuzbass and yesterday's meeting held in the town of Mezdurechensk. The newspaper noted that apart from economic demands, participants in the meeting expressed no-confidence both in the president and the government. "The policy pursued by the government will "lead Kuzbass to a social explosion, "TRUD" said.

"ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA" publishes an article entitled "A Bank crisis as a mirror of Russian monetarism", in which the newspaper quoted opinions expressed by prominent Russian experts, including Mikhail Delyagin, Alyaksandr Potemkin, Yakov Dubenetskiy. Another expert, Sergey Glazyev, said that "the interconnection between insolvency in industry and interbank crisis is apparent." In another article entitled "Decorations for Competitors" the newspaper comments on the idea of the so-called "Islamic threat" spread by the West to impede Russia's military and technical cooperation with its Southern neighbors.

"KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" carries an interview with the head of the ORT (public television) company Sergey Blagovolin, who explained the reasons why the "Versii" (versions) analytical programme had been pulled off the air by the ORT company. Among the main reasons which were behind this decision Blagovolin mentioned a low rating of the programme among TV viewers and its exorbitant costs.

"ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI" comments on the problem of integration of senior officers of the Russian army into a democratic mechanism of power.

"IZVESTIYA" highlights a book which was recently put on sale at one of Moscow book shops. The book outlines at least 1,001 methods for carrying out terrorist acts. The newspaper gave neither the address of the shop, not the name of the book, merely saying that the "terrorist laboratory" had been published on an absolutely legal basis with a circulation of 30,000.

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Kozyrev Attends Special United Nations Session

Gives Positive Assessment of U.S. Ties

LD2609234695 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 2325 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] New York, 27 September [date as received] (ITAR-TASS) — Preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the Presidents of Russia and the United States, Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton, which is to take place in New York at the end of October were the main theme of talks which took place late on Tuesday evening in the Russian mission at the UN between Andrey Kozyrev, foreign minister of the Russian Federation, and Warren Christopher, U.S. secretary of state. The head of the Russian Foreign Ministry told journalists about this.

The minister noted that in spite of the existence in Russian-U.S. relations of a number of problems, mainly because of the complicated nature of the international issues being tackled, "on the whole we give a positive assessment to the development of our relations and we do not see any alternative to strengthening pragmatic partnership."

Supports New York Agreement on Bosnia

LD2709004495 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0005 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] New York, 26 September (ITAR-TASS) — Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher have welcomed the agreement on Bosnia reached in New York on Tuesday [26 September]. They announced this to journalists at a joint press conference held before their talks in the Russian mission at the UN.

"We welcome the fact that Tuesday's meeting of the Contact Group on finding a settlement for the former Yugoslavia has led to another step on the certainly difficult path that must be travelled in order to achieve a settlement in Bosnia," A. Kozyrev said. "And we see no alternative to cooperation between Russia, the United States and the European Union and the combination of their efforts to solve this problem." [passage omitted]

Urges UN Members To Strengthen Partnership

LD2609200095 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1723 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNITED NATIONS September 26 (Itar-Tass) — Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev made a call to permanent members of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC] to strengthen partnership instead of trying to monopolise its decisions by one country or a group of countries and impose "double standards" on its work. Kozyrev said this addressing on Tuesday a celebration meeting of the Council at the level of foreign ministers held to mark the 50th anniverasary of the community of nations.

"In view of the festive occasion of the meeting, it is appropriate to do credit to what has been achieved and still to admit that a great deal remains to be done to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council", the Russian Minister said. "First of all, it is necessary to perfect partnership of Security Council members, particularly permanent members. I would like to assure you that democratic Russia will continue to adhere to its choice in favour of the implementation of its national and state interests through equal partnership corresponding to its role of a great power and responsibility of a permanent member of the Security Council rather than through confrontation and diktat."

"Attempts to monopolise decisions of international problems by one state or a group of states, to bank on military alliances rather than on the consolidation of the United Nations may turn out to be dangerous for peace and adversely affect the functioning of the Security Council", Kozyrev said.

"Leadership is needed not in order to apply old arsenal of politics to new conditions, but in order to overcome the adherence to blocs and to establish equal interaction," Kozyrev said. He stressed the need for making in the Security Council "a profound analysis of perfection of peacekeeping mechanisms and mechanisms of sanctions". "The main thing is that decisions on such measures and their implementation should not evoke suspicion of 'double standards' in the world community. Neither sanctions nor peacekeeping operations should be an instrument of vengeance or punishment for whole peoples".

"It seems it is time to consider taking a broader view of 'security'. This is needed because of the realities of post-confrontational world with menaces coming from within states, consequences of major financial and economic crises, technogenic catastophies, international terrorism, contraband of narcotics and many other things. I suggest that a special meeting of the Security Council be devoted to comparing views of member-states on new challenges to security. There could also be a special meeting of the Council on the problem of international terrorism," Kozyrev said.

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Says Multinational Force in Bosnia Possible

LD2609204795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 26 (Interfax) — Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev does not exclude the idea of replacing the U.N. peacekeepers with multi-national forces, once the warring sides achieve political accord, Russian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Mikhail Demurin told a briefing in Moscow Tuesday. Kozyrev had told U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali about this in New York Monday.

According to Demurin, Butrus-Ghali had initiated the idea, because "the continuation of the U.N. operation is undesirable and unfeasible due to a deep financial crisis experienced by the organization and because the future peacekeeping action could have imposition elements."

Kozyrev said such an operation should "be based on the warring sides' consent and be carried out in a wider composition of states than NATO alone."

Kozyrev stressed dual standards were unacceptable in the work of the U.N. Security Council.

Kozyrev voiced "Russia's concern about NATO's shoving aside the U.N., which enjoys the widest powers in the maintenance of international peace and security, in the area of conflict settlement," Demurin said.

Calls for New Security System in Europe

LD2609205195 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1833 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNITED NATIONS September 26 (Itar-Tass) — Russia urges the construction of a new security system in Europe without blocs and without double standards, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said at the 50th session of the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday.

"Europe needs a new model of universal security without double standards and divides. An international dialogue on this problem is already in progress. I believe the United Nations and its specialised institutions should vigorously join in the effort to create such a model", the Minister said.

"There is a need for a new approach to disarmament in Europe. New large arrangements, based on identity of vital interests of security of European peoples, not on the outdated logic of blocs, should be achieved in the spring of the new year on a basis of the implementation of the Treaty on conventional forces in Europe, naturally with adjustment to new realities," Kozyrev said.

Meets Christopher on Russian Banks in U.S.

LD2709102695 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The question of granting Russian banks licenses to open offices in the United States was discussed during a meeting at the Russian mission to the United Nations between the Russian minister of foreign affairs [Andrey Kozyrev] and the U.S. secretary of state [Warren Christopher]. Andrey Kozyrev announced specifically that the banks in question were Inkombank, Promstroybank, and Vneshtorgbank.

Views Plight of Russians in CIS Countries

LD2609203795 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 95

[Video report by correspondent Sergey Goryachev with recorded comments from a speech given by Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev at the 50th session of the UN General Assembly in New York; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Goryachev] [video shows Kozyrev giving speech] The Russian minister's speech dealt with a number of Russian topics, in addition to proposals on increasing international stability. He invited UN observers to the elections. Considering the size and weight of Russia, these subjects were topical for the United Nations.

[Kozyrev] The signing of a convention, within the framework of the Commonwealth, on human rights and basic freedoms, and on the rights of national and linguistic minorities represents the response of the CIS states to the UN recommendation that a single humanitarian space be created. However, much still needs to be done for a united approach to people's rights, including those of the approximately 25 million of our compatriots in several Commonwealth and Baltic states, to become the norm. Double standards cannot be tolerated here.

[Goryachev] Andrey Kozyrev warned of the creation of new dividing lines in Europe. Representatives of the warring sides in the former Yugoslavia are trying to achieve peace here in New York today. The question arises as to whether maintaining this peace will produce a dividing line of sorts.

[Kozyrev] Frankly speaking, I would not very much like to see Russian peacekeeping forces under NATO command.

[Goryachev] One of the options, Andrey Kozyrev said, will be for the United Nations to continue to lead the

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peacekeepers, but without the various kinds of secret memoranda. The other option will be the creation of coalition forces in Bosnia with the NATO countries and Russia taking part, under joint command, of course. [video shows Butrus-Ghali facing camera, speaking in English]

[Goryachev continues] I am not a NATO patriot, I am a UN patriot, Butrus-Ghali said in an interview especially for Russian Public Television. He also added that the upkeep of the UN forces in the former Yugoslavia costs $5 million a day. Under a possible new configuration each country will have to pay for its own battalions. Any changes in the composition of the peacekeeping forces will, Butrus-Ghali said, be made by the Security Council.

It seems that there is a good chance that the center for making decisions on Bosnia might move again from the NATO headquarters to the UN headquarters in New York. This means that Russia will have a greater opportunity to influence the situation in the Balkans.

Sergey Goryachev and Vladimir Gerasev, ORT, New York.

Calls For 'Termless' Nuclear Test Ban

LD2609170295 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1639 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] UNITED NATIONS September 26 (Itar-Tass) — Russia calls for a comprehensive and termless ban on nuclear tests, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said today, addressing the 50th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He said Russia sees as a priority the drafting of the treaty on a comprehensive nuclear test ban no later than in 1996.

The political G-8 summit on nuclear security to be convened in Moscow next spring on the initiative of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, which was approved by the Halifax meeting of industrialised nations, is called to make a serious contribution to global stability, Kozyrev said.

Says Iraq Must Comply With Resolutions

LD2609191895 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 95

[Report by diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others; from the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 26 (Interfax) — According to Demurin, Kozyrev and Butrus-Ghali were unanimous that the path towards Iraqi settlement was through Iraq's thorough observance of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council.

Demurin said the two sides agreed that it would be reasonable to reconsider the feasibility of the resolutions in the context of the worsening humanitarian situation in Iraq.

Kozyrev met Kuwaiti First Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah on the same day. Kozyrev is staying in New York to attend the 50th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Kozyrev reiterated Russia's principal position in favor of Iraq's compliance with the U.N. resolutions on post-crisis settlement in the Gulf.

"Both sides agreed that the world community expects Iraq to fully and diligently cooperate with the U.N. special commission for dismantling its military potential and to sooner provide all information on its mass destruction weapons programs," Demurin said.

Kuwait highly praised Russia's efforts for settlement and stronger stability in the Gulf, he added.

Joint NATO-Russian Peacekeeping Said Not Policy Change

LD2609201995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 26 (Interfax) — The suggestion to unite the peacekeeping forces of NATO and Russia in Bosnia does not signify any change in the Russian foreign policy, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official told Interfax Tuesday.

At a Monday meeting with press at the Interfax headquarters in Moscow Defense Minister Pavel Grachev said President Boris Yeltsin would come out with such an initiative in his speech at the UN General Assembly session in October.

According to Grachev, it will be suggested to hold peacemaking operations in Bosnia with not only NATO involvement and under NATO command but form a joint peacekeeping force of NATO and Russia which would be alternately commanded by NATO and Russian generals.

The senior diplomat said that Russia's partnership program with NATO implies various forms of cooperation.

"If we achieve a status when Russia and NATO will act as equal partners in all joint undertakings, if we are not forced to accept ready decisions, but decisions will be

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made jointly, we see no reason for non-participation in such operations," the diplomat said.

In his opinion, this could be a step to the formation of an all-European security system.

The diplomat stressed that the idea expressed by Grachev stems from common sense and the understanding of the situation in Bosnia.

"One can do without the NATO force there. But without Russia the settlement will be lame," the official said adding that Russia does not intend "to simply leave the peace process in Bosnia at the mercy of fate".

The diplomat stressed that under the UN Charter any use of force by a regional organization should be sanctioned by the UN Security Council which bears the main responsibility for maintaining peace and security.

Director of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Slav and Balkan Studies Academician Vladimir Volkov thinks that the Moscow proposal to form a joint peace-making force of Russia and NATO in Bosnia will be a way to check the efficiency of the partnership program between Russia and NATO.

"If the Russian initiative is accepted, partnership will work, if not there will be no partnership, at least an equal one," Volkov told Interfax Tuesday.

In his opinion, if the proposal is put forward by Russian President Boris Yeltsin "it will be a touchstone for us and our policy."

PRC Foreign Minister's Visit Called 'Very Effective'

MM2709102195 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 7

[Report by Vladimir Kuznechesvkiy: "Complex Dialogue. PRC Foreign Minister's Visit to Moscow and Sochi Showed Similarity of Russian and Chinese Positions on Many Issues"]

[FBIS Translated Text] During [PRC Foreign Minister] Qian Qichen's talks with Boris Yeltsin, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and Andrey Kozyrev, the sides finally reached agreement in principle on the main documents and on the third Russian-Chinese summit. However, few people noticed that the meeting between the presidents of the Russian Federation and the PRC will take place (it is planned) immediately after the November holidays and after the meetings that the two men are having with the U.S. President at the UN jubilee session in October. These will be very difficult meetings.

The dispute between Washington and Moscow over the sale of Russian light-water nuclear reactors to Iran (exactly the same kind that the United States has decided to sell to North Korea) is not over yet and the same dispute has arisen between Washington and Beijing regarding supplies of nuclear equipment. But whereas Russia made some concessions in response to America's insistence and refused to sell Tehran the centrifuges which (so U.S. specialists claim) Iran could use to produce not only fuel for nuclear electric power stations but also weapons-grade plutonium for a nuclear bomb, China has not made concessions to the Americans: Immediately after Qian Qichen's departure from Moscow a report arrived from Tehran that an agreement has already been signed on the supply of a Chinese-made centrifuge of this kind.

But the most important thing is that during the talks in Moscow and the PRC foreign minister's meeting with Boris Yeltsin in Sochi it emerged that the sides' positions on the situation in Bosnia and on the question of NATO's eastward expansion fully coincide.

As is well known, on 20 September the NATO Council adopted a special document on the North Atlantic bloc's eastward expansion by means of incorporating the USSR's former Warsaw Pact allies and the Baltic countries. This document will be submitted to the Central and East European countries and those of the Baltic (Russia, too, by the way) on 28 September.

The document resolves once and for all the issue of NATO's expansion to the borders of Belarus and Russia despite Boris Yeltsin's keen objections to that process.

The Russian President is virtually alone in his objections to this decision. In Europe. But not in Asia.

During the talks with Qian Qichen in Moscow and Sochi it emerged that Beijing has been very closely monitoring the development of events in this regard and has been showing support, albeit quite cautious support, for Moscow's concern.

It was also noted in the talks with Viktor Chernomyrdin that economic cooperation between our countries is gaining ever increasing momentum and that the outstanding problems of switching commodity exchange between our countries from barter to a hard currency basis will be tackled more resolutely — that will also be the theme of the Russian prime minister's visit to China this week — and in view of that it is clear that the PRC foreign minister's visit to Russia was very effective even if it was very brief.

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PRC-Iran Nuclear Deal May Thwart Reactor Contract

MK2609141495 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 26 Sep 95 pp 1, 4

[Report by Aleksandr Koretskiy: "Regarding Iran's Nuclear Program. What Is Not Allowed to Moscow, Is Allowed to Beijing"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, China has sold uranium enrichment equipment using the so-called electromagnetic enrichment method to Iran. This technology will enable Tehran not only to produce its own nuclear power plant fuel, but also to manufacture weapons-grade fissionable materials. If the London newspaper's report, which cited confidential sources, is true, the emergence of an "Islamic bomb" may be just around the corner. Yesterday KOMMERSANT-DAILY attempted to find out what is known about the transaction in Moscow.

According to THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, an initial agreement to purchase dual-purpose nuclear technology from China was reached during [Iranian President Ali Akbar] Hashemi-Rafsanjani's visit to China in 1992. At the time Beijing and Tehran reached a framework agreement on nuclear cooperation, but until recently Iran had expected to buy Russian centrifuge technology for enriching uranium. Only after the emerging deal was thwarted by U.S. efforts did Iran resort to the backup, Chinese option. According to the newspaper, Iran reacted to the change in the situation almost immediately — specialists from the PRC have already started work at the scientific-research center of Karai, which is 160 km northeast of Tehran.

Georgiy Kaurov, official spokesman for the Atomic Energy Ministry, told KOMMERSANT-DAILY that the electromagnetic method of enriching uranium was developed by Academician Artsimovich back in the 1960's. It was particularly widely used in the United States some time ago. Presently, however, this method of enriching uranium is considered obsolete and is used, if at all, for the sole purpose of producing the isotopes of particularly valuable and rare fissionable materials in laboratory conditions and in small quantities. But weapons-grade uranium can in principle also be produced using this technology.

The electromagnetic uranium enrichment technology is extremely energy-intensive and, therefore, costly. The production of weapons-grade uranium on its basis, Georgiy Kaurov said, entails enormous expense, to say nothing of the lengthy stage of adjusting the requisite equipment and the time required to train personnel. But Washington will, evidently, be none the better for that if information about the deal is confirmed. It is Moscow, however, that will be hit hardest: At the cost of immense efforts, it has as yet managed to keep intact its nuclear contacts with Tehran with regard to the construction of three Russian-made nuclear reactors in Bushehr. If it is proven that Tehran (even if thanks to a deal with Beijing) has become a potential holder of a nuclear bomb, diplomatic or, possibly, economic pressure on Moscow from the West may reach a critical point.

Moscow is aware of that, and, as KOMMERSANT-DAILY managed to learn, it is closely watching the prospects for nuclear cooperation between Iran and China. The Atomic Energy Ministry is not alone in doing so. According to Tatyana Samolis, press secretary of the director of the Foreign Intelligence Service [SVR], the Russian foreign intelligence service does have information about this cooperation, about which it "cannot but have strong feelings." The SVR is not ready, however, to comment on any reports about Iran's nuclear program. As for the state's top officials, Tatyana Samolis assured KOMMERSANT-DAILY, they have all the information on the subject available to the SVR.

As for the Chinese viewpoint, your KOMMERSANT-DAILY correspondent was assured at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow that all nuclear contacts with Tehran are being maintained under the IAEA's strict supervision. As regards specifically the electromagnetic uranium enrichment technology, the embassy has heard nothing about it.

Daily Defends Arms Sales To Iran, Pakistan

MM2709081295 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Sep 95 p 7

[Article by Konstantin Leonov: "Decorations for Rivals. Verbal Warnings About 'Islamic Threat' Conceal West's Desire to Prevent Russia's Development of Military-Technical Cooperation with Its Southern Neighbors"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It is well known that Russia's position in the world arms market is not currently the best possible. That market is currently dictated by others. Primarily the United States, France, and the other Western countries. Even the USSR's former Warsaw Pact partners have started penetrating former Soviet markets and ousting Russia from them. The country is losing huge amounts of foreign exchange, running into billions of dollars.

This is not the first year that Iran and Pakistan have tried to approach the Russian arms market, but without success. What can be done?

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One reason why we are refraining from selling arms to Iran and Pakistan is the view that this kind of business is liable, without a second glance at the politics, first to upset the military-strategic balance in both the Near East and south Asia and, second, to call into question the sincerity of our intention to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Both of these arguments are unconvincing, in our view. The range of shipments could comprise systems aimed at resolving defensive tasks, or types of equipment which in terms of their tactical and technical performance have less offensive-strike potential than offensive weapons — such as the MiG-29 front-line fighter compared to the Su-27 fighter-bomber.

We also need to bear in mind the fact that Iran faces in direct proximity to its coastline powerful combined units from the U.S. Navy and its NATO allies, and Tehran is clearly not intending to throw down a suicidal challenge to them.

Our U.S. partners are also "suggesting" to us that, since the Iranian authorities espouse positions of unbridled Islamic extremism and thereby pose a threat to the civilized world community, weapons should not be sold to Tehran under any circumstances. This suggestion is not entirely correct, since it deliberately overstates Iran's ability and desire to export "Islamic revolution." The Americans themselves have never taken the so-called "Islamic threat" seriously and, depending on who were the "hawks of the day," have supported and continue to support forces which do indeed have clearly expressed Islamic features — the orthodox Saudi Arabian regime, former Pakistani dictator Ziaul Haq, who carried out the total Islamization of his country in the eighties, the Islamic groupings of Afghan mojahedin, and so forth.

It is quite obvious that, by effectively participating in the attempts to isolate Iran internationally, we will not just cut off any possibility of new levels of cooperation with it for ourselves. We could also find ourselves facing a situation whereby Iran, which has hitherto not undertaken any anti-Russian action at state level, would indeed start providing material support for the Islamic groupings in Tajikistan and the Caucasus. Fortunately, there has recently been an encouraging precedent set, whereby we found within ourselves the strength not to give in to U.S. and Israeli pressure and refused to abandon our commitments to Iran.

Yes, there are fears about the plans for aggressive Islamic expansion by Pakistan in Central Asia. But we need to take something else into account as well. Is that an excuse for putting paid to our military-technical cooperation with that state? The Russian side, which took part in the third round of inter-Tajik talks in Islamabad last October, signed a number of agreements that were advantageous to us with the Pakistanis' help. Obviously, it is possible and necessary to cooperate with Pakistan for the sake of strengthening peace and stability in the region. We must assume that Russia's best lever for influencing Pakistan and Iran must be their real interest in maintaining good relations with us founded on sound, comprehensive cooperation that may include military cooperation. This would primarily help to remove any possible threat to the southern borders of the CIS. In short, politics are all very well, but we cannot indefinitely follow stereotypes that result in Russia's place on the international arms market being taken by traditional and new competitors.

One last point. Military-technical cooperation with Pakistan and Iran — provided that sensible account is taken of their financial potential — is likely to bring Russia considerable foreign-exchange earnings, which would be very important for us under our present difficult socioeconomic conditions. Moreover, as was recently the case in the sale of a consignment of our Russian aviation equipment to Malaysia, there is an extra incentive for other countries to show an interest in Russian weapons and, consequently, for us to market those weapons to new arms customers.

PRAVDA Sees West Encouraging Breakup of Russia

MM2509160495 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3

[Article by Viktor Maslinin: "Collaborators In Ignominy. Who Is To Blame for the Fact That the West Does Not Take Russia Into Consideration?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The NATO bomb strikes on the Bosnian Serbs are ricocheting on our native Russia. Even the Kremlin authorities are complaining that the West is not taking them into account. Alas, this attitude toward official Moscow is the natural result of not only its foreign policy but primarily its domestic policy.

People only take into account the strong of this world. However, the current authorities have made the Armed Forces weak. Not only have they not found themselves in a position to provide for a decent wage for Army officers, but they have even deprived soldiers and seamen of a normal food allowance — even submarines are going off on their rare voyages without an adequate supply of food. They have brought the military-industrial complex to a state whereby one tank in 10 — five years ago the West feared these tanks just as much as a nuclear bomb — burned like a torch in Chechnya. And after that the Kremlin complains that foreign countries do not take it into account! Did it really expect anything else?!

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In the modern world only economic might is taken into account. However, the economic policy of the current rulers is aimed not at strengthening Russia, it is aimed at strengthening the West. It is the West's requirements for oil and gas from Siberian and Volga deposits that are ensured without interruption and in increasing volumes, while there is not enough diesel fuel or gasoline for tractors and combines during the harvest, or for ships to deliver winter supplies to areas of the Extreme North.... The Kremlin and the "White House" have embarked on squandering the national wealth through privatization, as a result of which two-thirds of aluminum production (a strategic material!) has found itself in the hands of Israeli citizens, while plants and mineral deposits are being bought up by U.S., German, and British companies....

However, the main danger is not even the decline of the defense capability and economic collapse — we have behind us bitter experience in dragging ourselves out of disasters. What is terrible is that the "democratic" volunteers intend to continue destroying the country. The ROSSIYSKIY OBOZREVATEL journal recently published three maps which PRAVDA has reproduced today. The first one is from the "Entente Plan." It was adopted at the Paris conference 23 December 1917 and made public by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson on the threshold of 1918. The plan envisaged the division of Russia into "spheres of influence" and bore the name "Convention Terms." The second map was from the "Rosenberg Plan," elaborated before fascist Germany's attack on the USSR. In accordance with it, some of the Union was to become German territory as a result of annexation, and the rest of the land would be "independent states" "friendly to Germany" whose status would be determined on the basis of the results of the war. Among them was "Muscovy."

Nevertheless, these terrible maps, made absurd by never having been realized, are only a prelude. The third map looks far more frightening, because it is aimed at the future. It comes from the "Democratic Party of Russia Plan," put forward in 1990 by the then cochairman of the Interregional Deputies' Group, G. Popov. In the brochure "What Is To Be Done? On the Strategy and Tactics of the Democratic Forces at the Current Phase," he wrote: "Separate federal territories (lands) will emerge in Russia because of its size — Northern Russia, Southern Russia, the Volga Region, the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Central Russia...." He recommended that the whole USSR be divided into 40-50 states.

I would note, first, that Popov was not alone. Looking at "his" map you cannot avoid recalling A. Solzhenitsyn, G. Starovoytova, and so on — the list is long. Second, these are not foreigners who have ganged up on Russia with fire and sword but, it seems, its own citizens. Or, more precisely, committed, purposeful destroyers of the country; even Grishka Otrepyev [reference to reputed impostor who claimed to be the "dead" son of Ivan the Terrible and who took the throne of Muscovy in 1605 with the aid of Poland and Lithuania] could be honored as a national patriot among them. So is the West really going to take into account a state in which political power belongs to these same "democrats" for whom Popov composed the strategy and tactics for quartering the Fatherland?!

Has the third map been consigned to the archives like the two preceding ones? I would not be hasty with an affirmative answer. First of all because it has partially already been implemented. Second, the plan is not being implemented all at once but in a creeping fashion. And there are reasons for this. The West is quite happy that its aims have been put into effect even before the stage of the complete division of Russia. The Kremlin and "White House" incumbents have already handed to the West on a platter right now what it had wanted following the division of the country — oil, gas, ore, ferrous and nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, and a dumping ground for nuclear and chemical waste.... So it does not have to be hasty, or hurry the "democrats."

Until the oil and gas flow from the West Siberian north dwindles, those who are cutting up the country are being restrained by the bosses of the raw materials export complex, who are interested in a single "pipe" without extraneous customs services or "sovereign" governments with whom they would have to share their superprofits. However, this duo has a powerful opponent — banking capital. This has no need to oppose the breakup of the country insofar as a strong unified state is intimidating because of its capacity to dictate its own will. And as soon as banking capital finally stands on its own feet (at the moment it is forced to ask for help from the government), it will most likely lend its support to Popov's old plans.

However, the executive is not countering them in any way. First of all the Kremlin embarked on concluding special treaties with a number of former autonomous formations within the Russian Federation, and recently the president benevolently accepted for examination the draft of an agreement between the federal structures and Sverdlovsk Oblast. In other words, in spite of the Constitution, the authorities are pushing Russia toward a treaty federation, or even a confederation. The military operation in Chechnya in particular is actively promoting this.

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It is noteworthy that the West and the "democrats" are operating almost in unison when it comes to the breakup of Russia. While the Moscow scholar was toiling over the strategy and tactics for breaking up the state, across the ocean U.S. maps appeared (in GQ magazine, for instance) portraying seven new American states situated on the territory of...West and East Siberia, Yakutia, Buryatia, Amur Oblast, and Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays. And here is what scientists at the Russian Academy of Sciences Sociopolitical Research Institute reported in their concluding work, which came out less than a year ago:

"We have every reason to believe that the international corporation 'Intercontinental Railroad and Tunnel Via the Bering Strait' created in the United States in 1991 is an important component of a costly but 'peaceful' project for the seizure of Siberian expanses by the United States. A special branch of this corporation was officially accredited in Russia by the Committee for Foreign Investments that same year, 1991."

In parallel, the Russian Federation federal authorities are conducting a policy of alienating the regions. This is assisted by the constant line being conducted in the post-August [1991] period of shifting onto the Federation components not only the weight of the reforms but also the burden of responsibility for all social questions. This has resulted in the introduction by the local authorities of their own restrictions on the transportation of goods outside their borders.

The interests of the "center" against the interests of the regions formed the essence of the options the main candidates imposed on the electorate during the gubernatorial elections in Sverdlovsk Oblast. This reflected not only the intriguing of specific individuals but also real fundamental problems: the flow of migrants, the dying out of the population, the exorbitant taxes, and the obvious confrontation between labor and capital.... The conflict between the regions and the capital city on the one hand (let us at least recall E. Rossel's speculations) and between the regions themselves on the other hand is increasingly visible today. Surely the president does not think that this discord, created with his patronage, is capable of evoking the world's respect?

The West has stopped taking both Russia and its president into account. It is placing its bets on "new horses." Rumors are going around to the effect that foreign countries are looking for methods of providing substantial financial backing for the premier's "Home" at the upcoming elections. Judging by Yeltsin's latest addresses, he is aware of this and therefore is "promising" to his unfaithful child at the elections only something in the region of 8-12 percent of the votes — far fewer than Ye. Gaydar's "Russia's Choice" received in 1993. Incidentally, the West parts willingly with rejected politicians. As far as the West is concerned, Chubays has now completely replaced Gaydar. Of the "old school," only G. Yavlinskiy has any prestige at all there now. Given this state of affairs, the return to politics of G. Popov, the master of "cutting things up," looks quite ominous. Even under the banner of the "social democrats."

So, to whom is the Kremlin appealing with its heartrending statements about how the West is not taking it into account? Foreign analysts are giving assurances that these are speeches for "domestic consumption." It is trying in vain. Russia already realizes that the West is not taking it into account because the current Kremlin authorities are not taking their own people into account.

Daily Assesses Russian Aid to Serbs

MM2509134595 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 95

[Report by Boris Vinogradov: "We Will Help the Serbs With Mauritanian Stew From Moscow Warehouses"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Belgrade — A rally was held in Belgrade on the day that NATO extended the moratorium on bombing raids for the third time. The demonstrators branded President Slobodan Milosevic a coward, demanded he resign, and called on the Orthodox to come to the defense of their Serb brothers in Bosnia. [passage omitted]

Milosevic is generally a charismatic figure. He is president only of Serbia, not of the whole of Federal Yugoslavia (which includes, besides Serbia, tiny Montenegro). This fact enables him to remain on the sidelines. His voice is almost not heard to protest the NATO and UN actions in Bosnia. Belgrade newspapers mainly publish protests from Russia. The impression is that Moscow is more concerned over the fate of the Bosnian Serbs than official Belgrade. Although many people conjecture that this concern on the part of Russian politicians is prompted by the election struggle.

We discussed this topic with Vladimir Lukin, who is heading the second parliamentary delegation to Yugoslavia, outside the five-star "Slavija" Hotel. The head of the International Affairs Committee expressed perplexity as to why the first group of deputies found it necessary to take bomb fragments and a pile of mangled metal from Bosnia to Moscow as material evidence, and also to visit Sofia on a quest for "Slav solidarity," namely something that, according to him, does not exist. When I asked why then he himself is here, Lukin replied: "To display solidarity with a people in trouble."

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Russian humanitarian aid, which is being delivered to Belgrade by aircraft and by Ministry for Emergency Situations truck convoys, is being accepted with gratitude. But in conversation with the Serbs you sense that weapons would be more useful to them. The only unfathomable point is why it was necessary to represent humanitarian aid as our response to the NATO bombing raids. It has nothing to do with the sanctions. Many countries are delivering food and medicines for the refugees, and Russia accounts for less than 10 percent of this flow.

In a recent shipment from Moscow City Hall, put together on instructions from Yuriy Luzhkov from businessmen's wholesale warehouses, incidentally, I saw powdered milk from Belgium, baby food from Turkey, sugar from Mexico, stew from Mauritania, medicine from Japan and the FRG, and apple juice from Sweden. The only Russian products were pilchards in tomato sauce from Kaliningrad and "Bela" cookies from Naberezhnyye Chelny. Admittedly, the previous day people from Nizhniy Novgorod had delivered Russian buckwheat, but the Serbs have no idea what to eat it with.

When people in Yugoslavia speak of the need to lift the sanctions, they are increasingly referring to weapons. Apart from Russia, nobody will give the Serbs any. Recent events have shown that when the guns are firing, diplomacy can resolve little. The military successes of the Croats and the Muslims astonished many people. People here recall that after the partition of Yugoslavia the Croats inherited just a couple of dozen tanks and three aircraft. Now Tudjman's army is armed to the teeth.

In May of this year Russian military attaches groaned when at a parade in Zagreb they saw a Soviet-produced S-300 surface-to-air missile complex. It is no longer any secret that Croatia is purchasing the latest U.S. and German weapons as well as Soviet weapons in evasion of the embargo. Its army is bigger than that of the Serb General Mladic, and the density of fire of its artillery in Bosnia is five times greater than the Serbs'. By the time NATO called a halt to the bombing raids, Croatian Muslim troops already held almost 60 percent of Bosnia's territory.

I was told in Belgrade that, if the Serbs are surrendering their cities, it is not because they will go to the other side according to the partition plan but because they cannot hold them. The NATO strikes have deprived them of their former might. But where is the mythical line for the partition of Bosnia? Nobody knows. To be more accurate, no such line exists.

It will probably be drawn on the basis of the result of the military campaign and then adjusted on the basis of the results of the upcoming political bargaining.

Smelling victory, the Muslim-Croat forces are ignoring the UN Security Council's appeals to stop. They are squeezing the Serbs in southwest Bosnia, and when the talks begin, they will certainly proceed from the real situation prevailing at that moment.

In these conditions Russia, as one of my interlocutors said, remains the only country that is punctiliously fulfilling all the Security Council resolutions. Newspapers in Belgrade cite Yeltsin's numerous promises to provide the Serbs with "not only humanitarian" aid. It is difficult even to imagine that such aid will be provided. But if it is, Russia will inevitably embroil itself in confrontation with the West.

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Political Issues

Government Decree Bans Military Power Cuts

MK2609152095 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Yuriy Golotyuk: "The Government Has Permitted the Military Not To Pay for Power Resources. The Kremlin Seems To Be Seriously Worried Over Army 'Initiatives'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian Federation Government has taken very seriously the "initiatives" of the military, who "took under their protection" a number of power engineering facilities in the north of Russia. To at least somewhat ease the tension, on 23 September Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin urgently signed a special decree prohibiting disconnecting military installations from electric power supplies. The communique circulated by the Government Information Directorate says actions by the heads of regional power systems — by whose decision strategic installations have recently been disconnected from power supplies on several occasions — are regarded by the Russian Federation Government as "irresponsible, impermissible, and contradictory to national security interests." The government has abolished, "for Armed Forces facilities and main enterprises fulfilling state defense orders," the earlier imposed 30-day time limit after which debtors are to be disconnected from electric power supplies. Federal executive authorities were commissioned to strictly oversee the implementation of this decision.

The Russian military agency itself has come out with a special statement, in which the taking over of power substations in the Kola Peninsula and Arkhangelsk Oblast by armed military patrols was called "necessary emergency measures." It will be recalled that this incident was linked with the disconnecting of a Northern Fleet nuclear submarine base from the power network on 21 September. The military has given assurances that this nearly led to a nuclear disaster. By yesterday, according to the Northern Fleet's press center, the situation at the naval base in Gadzhiyevo was normalized. True, the fleet still remains one of the power industry's major debtors (its debt amounts to over 20 billion rubles). In its turn, the government owes the Northern Fleet about 600 billion rubles. Therefore, if the government decree fails to work within the next few days, the Gadzhiyevo situation could recur.

According to ITAR-TASS, over the past year there have been quite a few cases when military facilities, including strategic installations, were cut off from power supplies. On 22 September 1994, the power supply was disconnected from the central command post of the Strategic Rocket Troops staff. On 11 July 1995, staffs of the Baykal Military District, an air army, an air defense corps, several garrisons of the Daur strategic sector, and other military facilities were left without power. On 7 September this happened to a Northern Fleet mine and torpedo depot (Arkhangelsk Oblast); on 15 September, to Plesetsk, the State Test Range of the Strategic Rocket Troops (Arkhangelsk Oblast); and on 21 September, to the Northern Fleet's base in Gadzhiyevo.

However, even if power engineering workers obey the Russian Federation Government's decree, this will not eliminate all the problems in the armed forces caused by incomplete funding of the Defense Ministry. For instance, a high-ranking military official, who chose to remain anonymous, told INTERFAX that "the Russian Army is in for an explosion of social conflicts" unless servicemen's salaries are raised. He accused the Finance Ministry of violating the government decree of 24 August 1995 "On a Raise in Salaries of Workers at Organizations Funded From the State Budget." In his words, this document stipulates that on 1 October 1995 monetary allowances for the military should be raised by 54 percent. Despite this, the Finance Ministry, referring to the lack of funds in the budget, suggests that this figure be reduced to 28 percent. Since, however, the experiment with power facilities "taken under protection" has proved very fruitful, the military could also try to resort to it in other spheres noted for a "lack of understanding" between the army and state structures.

Chernomyrdin's Imminent Demise as Premier Examined

MK2709075295 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 1

[Analysis by Aleksandr Bekker: "The President's Thoughts"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The meeting between Boris Yeltsin and Viktor Chernomyrdin scheduled, according to news agencies, for Saturday [23 September] did not take place. Earlier the president invited to Sochi the ministers of defense, foreign, and internal affairs; the Security Council secretary; and the first deputy premier. He even found time to meet with the chief of the Border Guard Service. Only the head of the cabinet was refused an audience. The premier's press secretary, Viktor Konnov, explained to SEGODNYA that "although there is always cause for a conversation between Boris Nikolayevich [Yeltsin] and Viktor Stepanovich [Chernomyrdin], only they themselves can decide whether a meeting is necessary." It appears that it is not very necessary today and that the head of government has less cause for a meeting than cabinet members.

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This episode could be dismissed as irrelevant. But then you recall the president's press conference before his vacation, his somewhat casual remarks on the NDR's ["Russia Is Our Home's"] chances in the election, and his sharp criticism of the White House's financial policy, which "must not affect the people: After all their pensions and wages are...not handouts or grants." A year ago the resignation of Mr. Chernomyrdin was an actively debated subject, and the EKHO MOSKVY radio station maintained that it had actually seen a corporeal edict on that score. Now there has been no such talk so far, but on Sunday [24 September] "Itogi" [television news program] reported a nearly secret visit to the United States by Yuriy Skokov, noting that the organizer of the trip, the influential political scientist Dmitry Simes, who has an amazing political acumen, never does anything without good reason.

Maybe it is not a matter of acumen? Maybe it is a matter of knowing the exact facts? All the more so since the former Soviet citizen Mr. Simes is, according to "Itogi," related to presidential aide Dmitriy Ryurikov. It is not ruled out that Mr. Skokov received overtures from the Kremlin, which became known in America.

I suppose that the transformation of Viktor Chernomyrdin into a public politician whose popularity often outshines that of the president could not but touch some strings in Boris Yeltsin. Moreover, the head of the White House, while invariably stressing his respect for the head of state, is gradually growing accustomed to his new self-perception and public status. Saying in a recent interview with IZVESTIYA that he coordinates and checks with the president on the main economic issues, Mr. Chernomyrdin at the same time observed: "But this does not mean that I run to take counsel on every matter. How would I look then?"

A personal motif and an element of jealousy are probably present in Boris Yeltsin's attitude to the premier, but still the strategic problem of the transfer of power dominates his present thoughts. If the NDR, as the head of state hoped, had won the "hearts and minds" of the population at once and had stood to win in December, then the question about handing over power in the country would have been decided almost automatically. The public, however, did not issue the NDR a promise of victory, forcing the president to think about a political force which, while preserving at least the trappings of the reform course, would guarantee its patriarch serene labor in a dacha garden. In this respect Mr. Chernomyrdin's figure is not unequivocal for the president's inner circle. It is doubtful that Defense Minister Grachev can count on much considering that the premier openly voted for his resignation at a Security Council session. Aleksandr Korzhakov, who in his time explained to the premier how to regulate access to the oil trunk line, can hardly feel absolutely secure. The staying power of Oleg Soskovets, whose name has been associated with some strange economic and financial stories a little too often for a spotless politician, is not obvious.

With this setup, the plan for a "creeping annexation" of the key height in the White House was apparently adopted. An alliance with the Congress of Russian Communities, which has been quickly gaining weight, suggested itself because Mr. Skokov has long attracted the strong sympathies of Viktor Ilyushin, the presidential chief of staff. It is quite likely that Mr. Ilyushin has already arranged for separate negotiations between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Skokov. It is also possible that the president will seek to persuade the premier to "put the main thrust" on the election, temporarily leaving Soskovets "to look after the economy." It is no accident that Sergey Shakhray, after quitting the NDR but apparently wishing to preserve the president's favor, put forward the idea that government members contesting the election should take leave.

If the president finally decides to bring Mr. Skokov back into the power orbit, he can choose the Duma vote on the 1996 draft budget as a direct cause for this. Therefore, mid-October will become the "zero hour" for Mr. Chernomyrdin's cabinet.

Official Comments on Structure of Upper House

LD2609223995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2111 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: by diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kremlin Chief of Staff Sergey Filatov spoke of having been instructed by the Russian president to think again about the make up of the Federation Council, the upper house of Russian parliament.

In an interview with Interfax on Tuesday [26 September], he described the issue as being controversial. He said there was widespread discussion of the issue by legal experts and parliamentarians, but serious contemplation was needed before a final decision was taken. IF Note: Under the constitution, the upper house is made up of representatives of 89 Russian autonomies and regions, one each from the executive and legislative branches. Earlier, Yeltsin rejected an appropriate law approved by both houses of parliament which provides for the election of Federation Council members. At a news conference earlier this month, he reaffirmed signing a decree soon saying Council members would be appointed by the head of state.

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On the election of Mayors of Moscow and St. Petersburg, Filatov said it was up to their legislative assemblies to set the election date.

He said the Kremlin's position on the two mayors was unequivocal: both of them were elected in a popular vote and it was up to the legislative assemblies of the two cities to set the date of new elections.

Filatov thinks the poll will be held next June, a view that was also echoed by Moscow Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov who said his tenure of office was expiring in June 1996.

Government's Land Reform Plans Criticized

MM2609115795 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 1

[Address to Russian citizens by the Coordinating Council for Collective Action by Working People in the Russian Agro-Industrial Complex: "Land For Those Who Work It!" — first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] We will not permit antipeasant and antipeople forces under the false banner of economic reform to squander the people's main asset or to sell off land into private ownership by financial moneybags who have grown rich by robbing the country's population.

That appeal is made to Russians by the "Agrarian Party of Russia" [APR] Electoral Association and the Coordinating Council for Collective Action by Working People in the country's agro-industrial complex.

Appeal to the Citizens of Russia

Dear Fellow Countrymen!

Since the very beginning of the reforms that have been baneful for the country's agriculture, their ideologists have intended to grab Russia's main national asset — its land and resources. The ruling regime is doing everything it can to turn land into a commodity, to draw it into speculative financial circulation by introducing the totally unrestricted buying and selling of land, and thereby to take the land away from the people.

That is why the president rejected the federal law "On Agricultural Cooperatives," which was adopted by the Federal Assembly and that is why he is stating that he will not sign the "Russian Federation Land Code" as currently worded. The government is avoiding state regulation of agro-industrial production, is failing to implement the federal law "On Purchases and Deliveries of Agricultural Produce, Raw Materials, and Food for State Needs," and is making the price gap between industrial and agricultural products wider and wider, thereby undermining the foundations of the development of Russian commodity producers and destroying the country's food security.

In its efforts to achieve this, the current executive is ready to undertake any provocations — from bribery, blackmail, and unconcealed threats to unconstitutional presidential edicts. The government, holding talks on the sale of land, is doing nothing to improve the efficiency of its utilization. A vivid example of that was the latest "initiative" from Prime Minister V.S. Chernomyrdin to hold a nationwide referendum on the question of private land ownership.

It has just one aim — to totally degrade the Russian countryside and destroy it so as to allow people to buy up land on the cheap, transferring it into the hands of the rich and the megarich, including Western financial moneybags. This insatiable and voracious clientele is already selecting city land, filling it with their offices, exchanges, and banks. Given this approach, Russian peasants and workers will be mere "pasture" for these parasites who are growing fat on the people's suffering.

These new "owners of Russia" have already organized their own electoral bloc — "Russia Is Our Home" — dividing up enterprises, factories, and plants among themselves, and are now after the land and its resources. That is why they reject the APR's main slogan — that the land should go to those who work it.

Dear Fellow-Countrymen! The current antipeople authorities have destroyed the economy and taken away many of your social gains, including the right to work and relaxation, the right to education and free medical treatment, the right to motherhood and childhood, and the right to a proper old age. Now, with the help of a referendum or some other means, it is planning to grab the land — the foundation of our national wealth. Were we to concede this final frontier to it, we would be bidding farewell forever to our dreams of freedom, social justice, and a better life.

The APR and its allies have a clear-cut and firm stance on this score. We say "yes" to the question of the right of Russian Federation citizens to freely acquire truck gardens, dachas, and homestead plots. We say "no" to the free buying and selling of agricultural land or of land located within city limits.

We hope that this approach will meet with the approval of all our fellow-citizens. To this end we propose to hold the second All Russia Peasants' Assembly in Moscow on 27 October this year, where we will publicly state our position on the main question facing current and future generations!

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To prevent our opponents from fabricating another lie claiming that this undertaking is exclusively the work of the "country bosses," on the eve of the all-Russia assembly other assemblies will be held on all farms and in all labor collectives who are sending their representatives to rayon and oblast assemblies and thence to Moscow.

On the basis of the principle of life that work is the father of wealth and the land is its mother (and mothers, as we know, are not bought and sold), we are counting on your organization and wisdom. The time has come to make our presence felt yet again with full force. This is necessary for the future of our motherland and our people, our children, and our grandchildren.

[Signed] Coordinating Council for Collective Action by Working People in the Russian Agro-Industrial Complex

[Dated] 20 September 1995

Media Issues

NTV Prepared for 24-Hour Broadcasts

LD2609185595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1731 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 26 (Interfax) — The independent NTV television company is prepared to broadcast from morning to night and to transmit news round the clock.

NTV chairman Igor Malashenko told Interfax in Moscow Tuesday [26 September] that the "'upper' part of the 4th channel, occupied by the All-Russian State TV and Radio's Russian University [ARTVR], could be put to a much better use. I have repeatedly told (ARTVR chairman) Oleg Poptsov about this."

Malashenko regretted that because of politicking NTV cannot develop its full potential. According to him, certain people in high echelons of power falsely accuse NTV of every deadly sin and opposition to about everything.

Because it cannot start its program before 6 p.m., NTV cannot implement its ideas or show already purchased programs which could do well in the daytime. In particular, NTV cannot revive numerous TV serials in the daytime, Malashenko said.

The most troubling aspect of this situation is that the NTV audience cannot have full access to the information, Malashenko said. "This becomes especially obvious when something like the Budennovsk hostage drama breaks out (IF Note: The capture of a hospital in Budennovsk, Stavropol territory, by Shamil Basayev's Chechen fighters on June 14 resulted in the death of over 100 hostages). NTV had to start the coverage of the events late in the day while the situation changed hourly. This had a depressing effect on our information service," Malashenko said.

State Radio, TV Said in Financial Difficulty

LD2609164395 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1335 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 26 (Interfax) — Government financing of the state TV and Radio Broadcasting companies covers the cost of only five or six hours of transmissions a day, Deputy Communications Minister Mikhail Yelizarov said on Tuesday [26 September].

In a speech to the coordinating committee for straightening out the companies' finances, he said the residue of budget allocations for state TV and radio broadcasting companies made up about 30 percent of what was needed to maintain the current level of transmissions at 15-18 hours a day.

Leader of the communications workers unions Anatoliy Nazeykin put the companies' debt to the sector at more than 613 billion rubles including last year's debt of 286 billion rubles. As a result, the sector was 70 billion rubles short in back payments of wages, he stated.

He said the first and second channels of Russian television and Moscow Radio were cut off to viewers and listeners in the Far East because of the financial crisis. This includes the population of Magadan, Sakhalin, Kamchatka and Chita regions as well as Chukotka, Yakutia and Buryatia autonomies and Primorskiy and Khabarovsk territories. TV broadcasts were cut off by a third to viewers in Tver region and transmission may cease to the Murmansk region from October 1.

The coordinating committee is expected to flesh out a resolution to cut back air time by defaulters later in the day on Tuesday.

Military Issues

Gen. Lebed Gives Warning Over NATO Expansion

MS2709090695 London THE TIMES in English 27 Sep 95 p 10

[Report on interview with General Aleksandr Lebed, by Richard Beeston, in Moscow; date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russia's most popular nationalist figure warned the West yesterday that it risked provoking a Third World War if NATO goes ahead with plans to expand the alliance to Russia's borders.

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General Aleksandr Lebed, the soldier turned politician, likened NATO's actions in Bosnia-Herzegovina to "a bull in a china shop" and said that Russia had to regard the alliance as a hostile force and a source of insecurity. The former Afghan War veteran, tipped by many as a favourite for next year's presidential elections, told THE TIMES that he was not a warmonger, simply a Russian who wanted to put Russia first.

General Lebed, 45, who resigned from the army this year after a dispute with the Defence Ministry, is standing as a candidate for the old arms-producing town of Tula, south of Moscow, where he once served as a paratroop commander. He is one of several leading figures who have joined the Congress of Russian Communities, a nationalist movement aimed at protecting the interests of the 25 million Russians living in former Soviet republics. The faction, headed by Yuri Skokov, President Yeltsin's former national security adviser, is doing well in the polls and is expected to drain support away from the ultra-nationalist party headed by the unpredictable Vladimir Zhirinovskiy

General Lebed first came to prominence in August 1991, when he used his paratroops to help defend Boris Yeltsin in the White House against the coup by hardline Communists.

A year later he became a national hero when he intervened as commander of Russia's 14th Army to defend the breakaway Russian community in Moldova's Trans-Dniester region against government forces.

Having swapped his fatigues for a double-breasted pinstripe suit and his army headquarters for a central Moscow office, the general is presenting himself as an honest straight-talking patriot untainted by the corruption of his political rivals.

Among his campaign pledges, he has vowed to stamp out organised crime, purge the government of crooked officials and use Russia's enormous human and natural resources to rebuild the nation.

A large part of his message is that Russia has to restore its national pride and defend its interests, be it the plight of Russian communities living in former Soviet republics or the perceived threat to its borders posed by NATO's expansion. "NATO was a fist aimed at the Soviet Union, which is now re-aimed at Russia's forehead," the gravel-voiced paratrooper said.

He said that the alliance had revealed its true colours in Bosnia and he issued a warning that plans to extend its membership to countries such as Poland could provoke the same result as Hitler's eastward expansion in 1939. "If one-sixth of the world's land mass called Russia will start a serious war or begin to disintegrate, it will suck everyone into the conflict," he said. "No one will be safe."

General Lebed's bid for the Russian presidency has drawn comparisons with General Colin Powell's rumoured presidential ambitions in America, a move General Lebed said would be good for world peace. "It would be great if one day I was sitting in the Kremlin and Colin Powell was in the White House," he said.

"Powell knows the price of life and the price of blood. As professionals, we hate war most of all. All wars are started by people who never had to serve, by people who knew their children and their grand-children would not be participating."

Russian Nuclear Weakness, NATO Strength Examined

MM2609125995 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 7

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. Ivanenko: "Chirac Threatening Russia. Why Does Not the Kremlin Notice This?]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow — A tense world public — including the Russian public — which had condemned France for resuming nuclear testing on Mururoa Atoll, reacted to Jacques Chirac's revelations with strange indifference. In the meantime, he openly let it be known for whom the new nuclear munitions under test were intended. In a television interview, the French president considered it possible to justify the present detonations by the threat that will come from...Russia — in the event of patriotic forces, which are unacceptable to the West and to France, coming to power in Moscow. Consequently, France is testing nuclear devices that are intended specifically for the Russians!

If we are to analyze the many statements of the French president and indeed of other of the country's leaders made in connection with the resumption of the tests, it is not hard to come to the following conclusion: They see their national security interests lying in the creation of new designs of nuclear weapons, targeted first and foremost on Russia.

You can only guess why Moscow officials passed over Jacques Chirac's completely unforgivable statements. However, the emasculation of all that was specific to our nation among those in charge of our foreign policy, who are singing in the choir of the Atlantic political intriguers under the baton of Washington, took place long ago. The Bosnian War and the genocide of the Serbs has demonstrated that our "friend Bill," our "friend Helmut," and, indeed, other friends from NATO and the United Nations do not give a damn

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about present-day Russia and its leadership. What is more, they have serious grounds for acting thus: Russia is visibly weakening.

Its air defense and distant early warning systems have been destroyed, its Navy is no longer battleworthy, the deterrent strategic nuclear forces are being systematically dismantled and the units that are in service — including those on alert duty — may at any moment have their electricity supply cut off if some "general" from the Russian National Grid Russian Joint-Stock Company [RAO YeS Rossii] so decides. All this is well-known and taken into consideration abroad. They know that this is why they are behaving brazenly. They are so brazen that it becomes possible to write in the WALL STREET JOURNAL: "The new phase in the war for the Yugoslavian legacy has serious consequences for Russian foreign policy. The use of air power against the Serbs creates a precedent for those NATO interventions supported by the United Nations, which Russia itself can expect. Some people consider that the operations in the former Yugoslavia can be regarded as an excellent training ground for ensuing operations in the former Soviet Union. The time has come to bury the myth about partnership with Russia. We are very sorry, Boris, but we will be doing without you in the future."

Sensing Russia's weakness, our old "well-wishers" — Poland and Lithuania — are applying to come under the NATO nuclear umbrella and are demanding that Kaliningrad Oblast be demilitarized.

Nevertheless, Russia is not as yet a Yugoslavia; in the first place because we still have nuclear missile weapons. Clearly, Russia will still have an appropriate response, not just for Jacques Chirac. Therefore, on the other side of the ocean, they are searching for ways to destroy or at least neutralize Russia's nuclear might. U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry proposes doing away with the hated Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy, which he regards as a hydra, whose nuclear feelers will grow back time and time again however much you cut them off. Responding to the wishes of our foreign master, our YaBLoko and company are proposing that the Atomic Energy Ministry be divided into several departments as quickly as possible, that is, to do what was done earlier to the hated KGB. However, realizing that such a direct approach was hardly likely to be feasible, Washington and Bonn came up with and carefully thought through another method of achieving the same aim. It is essential to foist on world opinion the idea that Russia today is incapable of carrying out reliable monitoring of the production, maintenance, storage, and transportation of weapons-grade fissionable materials and nuclear munitions. It was for this very reason that the provocation involving the transportation of a container of plutonium by a Lufthansa airplane from Moscow to Munich was organized. On every occasion when radioactive and nuclear materials have been confiscated from "smugglers" in Germany, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, and other countries, a "Russian connection" has been discovered!

Then the hysteria connected with Russia's inability to store nuclear materials in a reliable manner finally gripped the U.S. Congress. The Republican senator from Indiana, Richard Lugar, in trying to get himself nominated as the Republican Party candidate for president, stated at hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee European Affairs Subcommittee that the inventorying and storage of fissionable nuclear materials in the former Soviet Union is really horrendous, therefore the "spread of nuclear materials from Russia should be considered as the most serious threat to U.S. national security." This being true, it is essential to "immediately start a joint program to inventory Russian stores of fissionable materials." Lugar is echoed by the Democratic senator, Sam Nunn: "The danger of the spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from the territory of the former USSR is the main cause for concern as regards our national security." He goes on to say: "This threat should be counteracted by the intelligence departments, law-enforcement agencies, and diplomatic corps, as well as through the threat of the use of military force. Except for us, no other country can spearhead these efforts." So there we are! Take the lead, America!

All this shows the time has come for the president, the Russian Government, and the Federal Assembly to rethink things. It is essential that the Army and Navy's battleworthiness and, most important, the strategic nuclear missile forces, are restored as quickly as possible using all available resources. In the incipient situation, the ratification of SALT II should be out of the question.

It is necessary to listen to our specialist nuclear scientists and, if necessary, break off the moratorium and carry out essential nuclear tests in the interests of national security.

The time has come to realize that the presence of a strong and flourishing Russia is in no way in the interests of our current friends.

Military-Industrial Complex Figures Cited

MM2609132495 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ("Russian Weapons" Section) in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Vitaliy Vitebskiy, chief of the Russian Federation State Committee for the Defense Sectors

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of Industry Main Administration for Information and Statistics, under the "Statistics" rubric: "The Military-Industrial Complex in July and August"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

Industry

According to current information, the volume of industrial output (in comparable prices), compared with the corresponding period of last year, declined by 19.2 percent in July 1995 and by 26.9 percent in August. The decline since the beginning of the year was 21.5 percent and 22.2 percent respectively.

The volume of output declined in all sectors of industry except shipbuilding.

Civilian Output

The volume of civilian production output in July and August 1995, in comparable prices and compared with the same period of last year, declined by 24.9 percent and 29.1 percent respectively, and by 20.8 percent and 21.8 percent respectively since the beginning of the year.

Military output

The volume of military production output, in comparable prices and compared with July and August 1994, declined by 7.6 percent and 21.6 percent in July and August 1995 respectively, and by 22.9 percent and 22.8 percent respectively since the beginning of the year.

Labor Indicators

Numerical Strength

The average recorded numerical strength of workers in the State Committee as a whole was reduced by 14.8 percent in June-July 1995 compared with June-July 1994 (15.2 percent in industry, of which 14.9 percent were industrial production personnel).

Wages

The average monthly wage per worker in the State Committee as a whole was 325,900 rubles [R] in June 1995 and R346,000 in July.

For reference purposes: Wages in the national economy were R480,600 in June and R500,000 in July. In industry they were R553,700 in June and R590,000 in July. In machine building they were R376,400 in June and R403,000 in July. The wage level was lowest in electronic industry enterprises and organizations, at R232,900 in June and R250,000 in July.

The wage level was highest in shipbuilding industry enterprises, at R485,100 in June and R545,000 in July.

TV Features Arms Industry Magazine

MM2609105995 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 0830 GMT 24 Sep 95

[From the "Army Magazine" program: Video report by Aleksandr Ilin on September edition of MILITARY PARADE previewing Ankara arms fair]

[FBIS Translated Text] More than 80 models of arms and combat hardware will be shown by Russia at the IDEF-95 arms show in Ankara. The September edition of MILITARY PARADE [in English] reports on the best among them, comparing them with foreign counterparts.

According to Rosvooruzheniye experts, many foreign arms dealers cannot boast such powerful publicity support on the eve of the arms fair.

What is more, certain Russian-produced arms do not even require any special publicity. For example, the special forces' unequaled silent Vintorez 9-mm automatic sniper rifle, or the As 20-shot automatic gun which can pierce any bulletproof vest.

Under the rubric of Top Secret, MILITARY PARADE presents for the first time the PP-93 silent submachine-gun, with a laser target designator which ensures a guaranteed hit at a distance of over 100 meters.

At the exhibition in Turkey, experts will no doubt focus their attention on the Krasnopol and (?Karnet) high-precision antitank long-range systems, capable of destroying enemy armor in one shot.

Under the rubric, 'Our Scoop,' MILITARY PARADE slightly lifts the veil of secrecy surrounding the invulnerable surface craft Project 12-421, recognized as the highest stage of evolution in world shipbuilding. Its arms enable it simultaneously to combat 15 sea, ground, and air targets at a range of 120 km.

As always, MILITARY PARADE does not neglect our aviation. The magazine reports on the new Russian cosmodrome at Svobodnyy, and the Ruslan heavy military transport aircraft, capable of conveying up to 120 tonnes of freight.

The West does not conceal its irritation and concern at the successes of our defense industry, about which MILITARY PARADE, the magazine of the Russian military-industrial complex, promptly briefs readers in 120 of the world's countries. You can only feel sorry for our competitors. This quality publication is part of the effort to regain Russia's lost arms markets.

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Space and Nuclear Issues

Resurs-F2 Satellite Launched in Plesetsk

LD2609125195 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1127 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Viktor Gritsenko and Veronika Romanenkova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, September 26 (Itar-Tass) — The Resurs-F2 satellite, intended for the long-distance sounding of the Earth, was launched today. At 1420, Moscow time, the Military-Space Forces launched the Sojuz-Y carrier rocket off the Plesetsk space-launch complex, which will eventually put the satellite into orbit. The Resurs-F2 is the 3,001st space vehicle, launched by Russia and previously the USSR.

Resurs-F2 Launch Took Place Under Threat of Power Cuts

LD2609185095 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In the almost 40-year history of the Plesetsk cosmodrome, not a single rocket has been launched in such conditions. The main power transmission line was disconnected; the reserve line and diesel installations were operating. Officers are maintaining a round-the-clock guard over the Plesetsk substation to ensure that power workers are unable to switch off the power.

Usually, before each launch, the military are given guarantees that the power will be supplied normally. There was no such guarantee today. If the launch had been called off the losses will have been hundreds of billions of rubles. The Soyuz booster rocket carried a civilian satellite into orbit. The satellite was launched with money from the Archangel Region government and the State Nature Center.

Plesetsk remains the world's busiest cosmodrome. Even though it receives only 45 percent of the necessary finance, it has never been deflected from its program.

Nuclear Safety Agency Expresses Concern

MK2609100095 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 9

[Report by Sergey Danilyuk: "State Committee for Nuclear Safety Is Worried About the Military, Not Nuclear Power Plants. Novaya Zemlya May Be Turned Into a Regional Nuclear Waste Dump"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yuriy Vishnevskiy, chairman of the Russian Federal Agency for Nuclear and Radiation Safety (Gosatomnadzor), announced to journalists a few days ago that Gosatomnadzor was declining responsibility for the situation at military [nuclear] installations. It is hard to say to what extent Gosatomnadzor had access to military matters earlier, but now they were described as being "of deep concern to specialists of this department."

Previously, the Russian president's edict No. 249 of 3 December 1991 extended Gosatomnadzor's functions to all enterprises and organizations regardless of their form of ownership, including Defense Ministry facilities. Preparatory work alone took several years to complete. Gosatomnadzor was forming an appropriate normative base and training a large group of specialists. From the very start, inspections revealed that, as a result of decades-long departmental safety control, a mass of problems had piled up in the field of handling spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste and in recycling the nuclear power plants of ships and submarines. Gosatomnadzor is "especially concerned" about a generally known fact: The accumulation in the Northern and Pacific Fleets of spent fuel and the lack of safe containers for transporting it to the "Mayak" Production Association.

In the meantime, the Russian president's directive No. 350 appeared, relieving Gosatomnadzor of its oversight functions over nuclear and radiation safety in the development, production, testing, use, storage and recycling of nuclear weapons and military nuclear power plants. The head of Gosatomnadzor mentioned in this connection the amazing haste with which the military prepared and submitted the future document for signing by the president, who at the time was undergoing hospital treatment. At least, according to Yuriy Vishnevskiy, only haste can explain the directive altering Gosatomnadzor's functions, formerly set out in the federal agency's statute, did not include a line saying that it is this department — a Russian Federation executive branch agency — that organizes and carries out state regulation and supervision of safety in the production, handling, and use of nuclear energy for civilian and defense purposes. As a result, the purpose of Gosatomnadzor's existence has simply disappeared.

The situation related to the expected transport of spent fuel is heating up. It was supposed to be transported across 20 krays and oblasts. Yet, as many as 11 regions are raising objections, with Murmansk Oblast alone "giving the go-ahead" — only because the fuel is to be removed from there.

True enough, against this background Gosatomnadzor's information on nuclear power plants' safety appears rather encouraging. Inspections generally bear out the Ministry of Atomic Energy's assurances that the safety level of nuclear power plants and the competence of

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their personnel are "steadily rising." The number of incidents at nuclear power units has recently dropped by 25 to 30 percent. The greatest progress in this regard has been registered at the Balakovo nuclear power plant, the most up-to-date one, where their number has decreased by three times. Among those lagging behind is the Kola nuclear power plant, with 13 violations recorded over the past six months. However, as Sergey Adamchik, head of the Administration for the Oversight of Nuclear Power Plant Safety, noted, the drop in the number of violations is connected more with the fact that nuclear plants generally have come to operate less and spend longer periods under repair than with an improved state. Besides, nuclear power plants are facing a rather difficult situation as regards storage of the selfsame radioactive waste. Liquid waste storage facilities at the Bilibino, Kalinin, Kola, and Leningrad nuclear power plants are filled to between 70 and 85 percent of capacity. Solid waste storage facilities at the Kursk nuclear power plant are nearly full. A critical situation is shaping up at nuclear power plants with RBMK reactors, whose fuel does not lend itself to recycling in the foreseeable future and is not being removed from the plants' sites. The building of regional dumping grounds is being delayed indefinitely.

True, this question is being currently looked into by a special government commission. Under one option, it is suggested that a regional dumping ground be created on Novaya Zemlya. To ensure safety in the area of radioactive waste alone, in the words of the Gosatomnadzor chairman, it is necessary to implement a program of priority measures with regard to handling radioactive waste to extend until the year 2005, worth about 5 trillion rubles in this year's prices.

Power Industry's 'Nuclear Terrorism' Viewed

MM2609091695 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Vladimir Maryukha: "When Will the Lights Go Out? Only Russia's Power Industry Workers Know the Answer. By Switching Off the Power Supply, They Are Putting the Reliability of Reactor Safety on the Northern Fleet's Nuclear Submarines to the Test"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In their attempts to attract the power structures' attention to their problems, and primarily to the chronic indebtedness of civilian enterprises and facilities of the military and other departments for electricity consumption, Russia's power industry workers firmly took the "warpath" against nonpayers a long time ago. But the methods chosen by them in this "war" cannot be described as anything else but terrorism and blackmail. One can understand the worries about the immediate future felt by the sector, which is beginning the winter without funds for the purchase of fuel, the completion of power transmission line repairs, and much else without which it is impossible to ensure normal operations. But this is no excuse as far as the garrisons are concerned, garrisons which are doomed to freeze, where children cannot go to school or kindergarten, while their mothers at home, wrapping them up in all available blankets, cannot protect them against the hard frost which creeps through every crack of prefabricated houses. Nor is it possible to use worries about the future as an excuse for switching off power supplies to consumers at facilities ensuring the country's security: command posts, missile launch sites, and air defense stations. But the power industry workers, to all appearances, are neither looking for justifications of their actions nor fearing any responsibility for their consequences. Because the latest incident, when electricity supply was switched off simultaneously to three of the Northern Fleet's nuclear submarine bases, goes beyond the framework of ordinary blackmail and already makes it possible to talk about "nuclear terrorism" by the power industry workers.

On 21 September, the very day when power was switched off, Northern Fleet Commander Admiral Oleg Yerofeyev ordered the commanders of units and combined units to post armed guards at distribution panels so as to prevent the increasingly frequent instances when fleet installations found themselves without power. The attempts to exert such pressure on the fleet, which does not consider itself to blame for its debt to the power industry workers, was described by the admiral as "an act of sabotage." But let me remind readers that this was said literally a few hours and even minutes before power supply to nuclear submarines, moored at their berths with reactors in the warming up mode, was switched off from the shore. The Navy Main Staff, which I asked to explain the possible consequences of such an attack on the fleet by power industry workers, told me that this should be obvious to any fool, let alone an engineer who has studied nuclear physics and has nonetheless given the order to cut the reactors' power supply.

Calamity was avoided for one single reason: The submarine reactors have several fail-safe features, as well as standby sources of power which are automatically switched on if the main power supply fails. But all this applies only to ships and submarines which are still in service with the Navy. But some of the vessels moored at the berths are written-off nuclear-powered ships with active reactor zones still on board. Worn-out automatic systems on these ships may not function properly. Let us not try and guess whether this might cause a reactor explosion, but just switching off the pumps which constantly pump water from deep inside the ships could

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result in the submarine overheating right at its berth. And should this happen, material and ecological damage would be unavoidable.

There are also weapons storage bases where temperature fluctuations and power supply interruptions are impermissible. Just imagine what might happen if a power surge occurs during scheduled maintenance work on a reactor or a ballistic missile....

Nonetheless, Russia's power industry workers carry on playing at turning out the lights. Will armed sentries be able to stop them? I am not sure that the seamen will shoot, even though Northern Fleet service regulations for sentries at switchboards authorize actions "up to and including the use of arms." Any fresh attempts to switch the power supply off, to all appearances, will not brook any time-wasting — after all, nobody has been held responsible for this in the past.

The situation can be changed only by settling the "electricity bills of exchange" which, alas, is beyond the means of the Ministry of Defense with its curtailed budget which is not adequate to pay even wages. Appeals to the government and the law enforcement organs for material help and protection do not seem to be enough. So, should the military have to rely on sponsors? Do not be surprised if you see new advertisements: " 'Lights Out' Company — General Sponsor of the Navy...."

Federal Assembly

Federation Council Deputy Shvetsov Dies at 56

MM2609151995 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 8

[Obituary of Federation Council Deputy Valeriy Nikolayevich Shvetsov]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It is with deep regret that the Russian Federation Federal Assembly Federation Council announces that Valeriy Nikolayevich Shvetsov, a deputy of the Federation Council, member of the Federation Council Committee for Agrarian Policy, and chairman of the Republic of Mordvinia Council of Ministers-Government, died prematurely on 25 September 1995, aged 56. [passage omitted]

[Signed] The Russian Federation Federal Assembly Federation Council.

Duma CIS Affairs Committee's Zatulin Interviewed

MM2609121495 Moscow PRAVDA-5 in Russian 22-29 Sep 95 p 13

[Interview with by Konstantin Zatulin, chairman of the Russian Federation State Duma Committee for CIS Affairs and Ties With Compatriots by Mariya Molodtsova; place and date not given: "All They Have Left is the Language Spoken by Their Ancestors"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Molodtsova] What were your aims when proposing the initiative of setting up the Council of Compatriots?

[Zatulin] When the State Duma was discussing our compatriots' problems in conflict zones — Kazakhstan, the Crimea, and the Baltic countries — we encountered the difficulty that far from all political forces in the Russian Federation are sufficiently aware of the real state of affairs in the new independent states. It is only recently that we have been getting an idea of the scale of the loss that has befallen us. It seems to us, the people who initiated the creation of a Council of Compatriots and the State Duma Committee for CIS Affairs and Ties With Compatriots, that it is necessary to create here in Russia an organ which could express the viewpoint of the ethnic Russians living outside the Russian Federation on an objective — that is to say a selective — basis.

We have fought to ensure that Russian Federation citizens located abroad, that is to say a small proportion of our foreign compatriots [zarubezhnyye sootechestvenniki], are granted the right to elect Federal Assembly deputies from a separate foreign electoral district. Unfortunately this proposal did not garner the required number of votes. It is probably something for the future. But so that the State Duma finally gets a real idea of what is happening in the so-called near abroad, what is needed here in Russia is a parliamentary representative who is the permanent voice of our compatriots. Here in Russia he would not let us sit back. And he could not be replaced by inventions in the sphere of creating government commissions or ministries and departments in charge of our compatriots.

Unfortunately, from numerous trips and as a result of studying the situation at local level we are coming to the conclusion that Russian [russkiy] people — and they constitute the vast majority of our compatriots abroad — cannot organize themselves without the state. Without the creation of this council it is unlikely that we will be reconciled and united by a common purpose. This purpose is to stop being divided.

[Molodtsova] Who is a Russian compatriot?

[Zatulin] I cannot nor do I want to lay claim to the truth, above all because this question could in itself divide the compatriots attending the congress into irreconcilable sections. But all of us together had to adopt our own interpretation of the concept of "compatriot." The draft declaration was submitted by the organizing committee. It says that ethnic Russians living outside the Russian

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Federation have not found their national and state formation other than in Russia or as part of Russia. It is not just a question of Russians. We recognize the Russian Federation as our mother country, our historical motherland, and believe that "compatriot" is a concept which must be made a proud one. It is not the hand of Moscow or a fifth column but a person who affirms his spiritual, cultural, and ethnic tie with Russia and does not lose it; a person who is a native or a direct descendant of natives of the former Russian Empire, the former Soviet Union, and the current Russian Federation irrespective of language, creed, or ethnic origin. All other interpretations which narrow this concept cannot be accepted because the Russian Federation is not purely and simply Rus [as published] but the successor to the Soviet Union, the inheritor of its rights and obligations. The Russian Federation must finally achieve the conviction that it cannot help its compatriots to cope with their problems in any other way than setting itself the aim of consistently reintegrating peoples and states which are former Soviet Union republics.

[Molodtsova] How many Russians are currently living outside Russia?

[Zatulin] It is said that there are three kinds of lie and that statistics are the biggest lie of them all. Even the number of people living outside Russia — 25 million people — is no more accurate than the number of people who died in the Great Patriotic War. The day before yesterday it was 20 million, yesterday it was 25 million, and today it is 30 million. In exactly the same way there are not 25 million but many more people living outside the Russian Federation. But what if we count the Russians who, in full accordance with a Leninist nationalities policy, registered as Ukrainians because they were living in Ukraine? After all, this opened the way to certain positions and to promotion. In a number of cases, in Kazakhstan for example, an insignificant 1 million of our compatriots were lost after the 1989 census. Where, on what planet, in what part of the world they are located, nobody wants to say now except the Russians themselves, who know that they are living in the self-determining Kazakh nation's state and that they not given any consideration because it has to determine itself as quickly as possible.

[Molodtsova] What objectives is the Council of Compatriots setting itself?

[Zatulin] Problem number one is to ensure a normal life for and the security of our former compatriots. Probably you and I will not achieve our objective unless we raise our voices in defense of Russian language and culture, which were once called Soviet language and culture but from which stems and on which is based the wealth of all national republics. That is a separate problem. Currently the Russian language is living a precarious existence. You can count on the fingers of one hand the number of states which have proclaimed that the Russian language is a state language equal with the language of the title nation. Actually you only need one finger — only Belarus has done so. It made this decision for which we in the State Duma were profoundly grateful to the Belarusian people.

If Russia's rulers do not have the time to ascertain the nature of the pain and the hopes of the people who became "compatriots abroad" through the efforts of those who are now in power, why are they rulers?

We must demand that the task of supporting our compatriots is made a top priority. Because, unless we pay attention to this problem, even Russia's present composition will not be preserved.

We have inherited not only the debts but also the obligations of the former Soviet Union. We are responsible for everybody we have tamed. This is what Exupery [Antoine de Saint-Exupery, 1900-1944, French aviator and writer] said and it seems to me that this is how we must think of our civic responsibilities.

Legislative, Regulatory Documents 17-23 Sep

95P50175

[FBIS Media Note] The following is a listing of Russian legislation recently published in the press of the Russian Federation compiled by FBIS. Numbers within parentheses indicate approximate wordage. Entries followed by the notation "Text" have been translated into English and are available in FBIS publications.

SECTION I: ECONOMIC LEGISLATION (EXPORT-IMPORT, BANKING, PRIVATIZATION, AUCTIONS, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT)

RF Government 1 July Decree No. 666 And Statute Of Government Commission On Financial And Monetary-And-Credit Policy Matters. (Moscow DELOVOY MIR in Russian 14-27 Aug 95 p 15) (1800) (Text)

Chernomyrdin 21 July Directive No. 1017 Accepting Proposal To Privatize 'Rostekheksport' Foreign Trade Enterprise. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (100)

RF President's 26 July Edict No. 765 On Additional Measures To Improve Effectiveness Of Investment Policy In Russian Federation. (Moscow DELOVOY MIR in Russian 14-27 Aug 95 pp 18-19) (5000)

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Chernomyrdin 26 August Decree No. 832 On Certain Questions Of Bureau to Utilize EU Technical Consultation Assistance Under Economics Ministry. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (150)

Government 31 August Decree No. 858 On Partial Amendment Of Rates Of Export Customs Duties. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 5) (600)

Government 4 September Decree No. 878 On Approving Program For Demonopolization Of Communications Sector. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 5) (150)

Government 4 September Directive No. 1214 Allocating R2.6 Billion To Combat Foot And Mouth Disease At Moscow Oblast Pedigree Breeding Plant, Plus Commentary By Moscow Oblast Main Administration For Agriculture Aide Romashin. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 1) (300) Chernomyrdin 6 September Decree No. 889 On Amendments To Statute On State Inspectorate For Trade, Quality Of Goods, And The Protection Of Consumer Rights. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (250)

Government 6 September Directive No. 1244 Tasking Ministry Of Fuel And Energy; Rosneft And Transneft Joint-Stock Companies; And Caspian Pipeline Consortium With Taking Measures To Implement Pipeline Construction Agreement Between Russia, Kazakhstan, And Oman. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 6) (400) (Text)

Chernomyrdin 7 September Decree No. 905 On Creating All-Russia Bank For Development Of Regions. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (800)

Chernomyrdin 8 September Directive No. 1251 Agreeing With Proposal To Hold 'Oil And Gas-95, Conversion And Machine Building For Fuel And Energy Complex' Exhibit In Tyumen In September. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (350)

Government 9 September Decree No. 914 Approving Agreement Between RF and IBRD On second Rehabilitation Loan. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 4) (200)

Chernomyrdin 9 September Directive No. 1259 Allocating R14.5 Billion To Vladimir Oblast Administration, Plus Commentary From Administration Head Vlasov. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 1) (150/400)

Yeltsin 9 September Edict No. 930 On Creating Russian Financial And Banking Union, Plus Velichenkov Commentary. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (200/400)

Government 11 September Decree No. 907 On Incentives For Construction Industry Workers To Complete Building Work At New Comptroller's Office. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 6) (300)

Government 14 september Directive No. 1278 On Composition Of Russian- spanish Trade And Economic Delegation For Visit To Spain. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 6) (150) (Text)

Yeltsin 14 September Edict No. 942 Approving Basic Guidelines Of State Social Policy To Improve Position Of Children In Russian Federation Through The Year 2000. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 1) (300)

Full-Page Feature Comprising Eight Government Decrees On Restructuring Of Oil Sector Companies With A View To Consolidating Sector. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 5) (6000)

SECTION II: POLITICAL (INTERNATIONAL AND CIS AFFAIRS, ELECTIONS, CRIME, POLLUTION)

RF Government 17 July Decree No. 713 On Rules For Registering Russian Federation Citizens At Their Places Of Residence And Text Of Rules. (Moscow DELOVOY MIR in Russian 14-27 Aug 95 pp 14-15) (5000) (Text)

Yeltsin 22 August Directive No. 389 Approving (Unpublished) Comprehensive Plan For Elaboration Of Legal Reform Blueprint. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3) (200)

Government 5 September Decree No. 885 On Extending Validity Of RF Government Decree No. 308 Of 6 April Until End Of Year (Relates To Restrictions On Crossing Border Between Dagestan And Azerbaijan.) (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 5) (150)

Government 6 September Decree No. 892 Transferring Federally-Owned Local 'Rospechat' Enterprise To Voronezh Oblast. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 6) (100)

Government 6 September Decree No. 898 On Ending Validity Of Russian/Turkmen Agreement On Military Issues. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 5) (150) (Text)

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Government 6 September Decree No. 899 On Renaming RF Patent Library As All-Russia Patent And Technical Library Of The Russian Federation Committee On Patents And Trade Marks. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 955 p 5) (200)

Government 6 September Directive No. 1238 On Acquiring Plot Of Land In Djakarta For Building Of Trade Mission. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 6) (450)

Government 6 September Directive No. 1248 On Submission For Ratification Of Customs Union Agreement Between Belarus And Russian Federation. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 5) (200)

Chernomyrdin 7 September Decree No. 904 On Signing Agreement With Greece On Opening Consular Institutions. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3) (600)

Chernomyrdin 9 September Directive No. 1254 Appointing M.Ye. Fradkov Deputy Chairman Of Russian Part Of Russian-Japanese Intergovernmental Commission For Trade And Economic Questions. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 6) (100) (Text)

Chernomyrdin 9 September Directive No. 1255 On Delegation To Take Part In ILO European Regional Organization. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (350)

Chernomyrdin 11 September Directive No. 1265 On Holding All-Russia Conference With Leaders Of Organs Of Local Self-Government 3 November. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (350)

Yeltsin 14 September Edict No. 937 On Amendments To Edict 633 Of 23 June (Amendments Set Up Antiterrorist Center Under FSB.) (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3) (250) (Text)

Yeltsin 14 September Edict No. 940 Approving Guidelines For Relations With CIS, With Text Of Guidelines (Strategic Course.) (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 4) (3000) (Text)

Yeltsin 14 September Edict No. 943 On Inclusion Of V.A. Mikhaylov In Staff Of RF President's Cadre Policy Council. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 4) (100) (Text)

Yeltsin 15 September Edict No. 947 On Funding Of, Material Backup For, Activity Of Constitutional Court. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3) (1200)

Yeltsin 16 September Directive No. 418 On Holding Conference On Legal Reform 3-4 October In Moscow. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 p 3) (300)

Yeltsin 17 September Edict No. 951 On Elections To Organs Of State Power In RF Components. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 4) (550)

Federal List Of Candidate Deputies Nominated By 'Derzhava' Sociopatriotic Movement. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Sep 95 pp 4-5) (9000)

Federal List Of Candidate State Duma Deputies Nominated By 'Party Of Working People's Self-Management' Electoral Association. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 6) (6000)

List Of Candidates For Single-Seat Electoral Districts Nominated By 'Forward, Russia!' Electoral Association. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 6) (5500)

Federal List Of State Duma Candidate Deputies From 'Our Future' (nb) Election Bloc. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep p 6) (5000)

List Of Candidates From 'Our Future' (nb) Election Bloc For Single-Seat Constituencies. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 6) (1500)

SECTION III: SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL

Government 1 September Directive No. 1197 Approving Appended Targeted Program For Reprocessing And Recycling Of Metallic Radioactive Waste, Plus Commentary By Smolyakova. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Sep 95 p 5) (2400) (Text)

Chernomyrdin 4 September Decree No. 875 On Funding Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation. (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 4) (150)

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Regional Affairs

Chechnya Reportage; Negotiations, Military, Politics

Talks Continue; Disarmament Discussed

LD2709120995 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1140 GMT 27 Sep 95

[By Ruslan Maisigov and Sergey Ostanin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, September 27 (ITAR-TASS) — The discussion of the schedule for the implementation of a peace agreement in Chechnya was continued today at a regular meeting of the Special Observers Commission here, journalists were told by Movladi Udugov, the Press and Information Minister in Dudayev's government.

He noted that the Wednesday meeting proceeded in a "working atmosphere". Concern was expressed during the discussion about the violation of the schedules for the disarmament of illegal armed units and the withdrawal of federal troops. "No other problems of principle were discussed today," he noted.

Udugov said that it was planned to hold the next meeting of the Special Observers Commission on Saturday [30 September]. It is to endorse the schedules for the disarmament of Chechen detachments and the withdrawal of federal troops.

According to Udugov, Defence Minister Pavel Grachev's call for the immediate disarmament of unlawful armed formations produced no reaction during the meeting. The subject of rural self-defence detachments was not raised. Udugov said that members of the Special Observers Commission were to go on Thursday to the village of Assinovskaya, where people, he said, are expressing dissatisfaction with the presence of Russian troops.

Grachev Calls for Pause in Talks

LD2509180995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1706 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW, Sept 25 (INTERFAX) — The Russian authorities should pause peace talks in Chechnya and seek the implementation of the military accord already achieved, Defense Minister Pavel Grachev told journalists at the INTERFAX Headquarters in Moscow Monday.

"When the military accord is implemented by about 80%," political talks should be continued, he added. However, he underlined that it was his personal opinion.

Commenting on the progress of talks, Grachev said "the peace process is being delayed, while the bulk of rebels is regrouping, resting, receiving arms and creating winter bases in the mountains and foothills of Chechnya." The rebels are preparing for action, he added.

At the same time, Grachev emphasized that "Dudayev's main forces have been defeated, while their remains are incapable of large-scale operations." However, he warned that the rebels had "retained their ability to carry out organized sabotage." Such acts are likely to begin throughout Chechnya with the start of the winter, he said.

Talks Fail To Bridge Delegation Gap

LD2609184495 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1731 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 26 (INTERFAX) — Consultations in Groznyy Tuesday between the Dudayev camp and the Russian government failed to narrow differences, Vyacheslav Mikhaylov, head of the Russian delegation, told INTERFAX.

He reiterated Russia's adherence to normalizing the situation in Chechnya "only by peaceful means, implementing all the provisions of the agreement."

Differences arose over provisions of the military agreement which envisage the creation of militia brigades in Chechnya's villages.

The Russian side believes that there is no need for militia brigades because the list of law enforcement bodies created in almost all Chechnya districts was provided to the Chechen side.

Under the military agreement, militia brigades were to ensure the security of villages until the creation of official law enforcement bodies.

However, Dudayev supporters intend to consider the law enforcement bodies as legal only after the elections.

Chechen Chief of Staff Aslan Maskhadov believes that the attempts by the Russian side to impose its own interpretation undermine the implementation of the military agreement signed on July 30.

"The Russian side is trying to revise the agreement," he said.

Maskhadov spoke in favor of meeting with Russian president's special envoy to Chechnya Oleg Lobov.

Lobov is the guarantor of the military agreement and such a meeting is necessary "because many issues have reached a deadlock," said Maskhadov.

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Talks Continue in Groznyy

LD2609120695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1050 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 26 (INTERFAX) — Russian and Dudayev delegations to talks in Groznyy continued consultations at the OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe] mission Tuesday.

Today they focused on the implementation of military agreements and a procedure to form units for the protection of populated localities, head of the Russian delegation Vyacheslav Mikhaylov told INTERFAX.

The Russian side has reaffirmed that these units must no be formed in settlements where units of the Chechen Interior Ministry are acting. The Dudayev supporters demand "to form self-defense units throughout Chechnya, including Grozny."

The Dudayev delegation has bluntly refused to recognize as legitimate the interior units acting in Chechen populated localities.

Lobov Meets Premier on Arms Funds

LD2509174495 Moscow Russian Public Television First Channel Network in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] The problem of financing the restoration work in Chechnya was discussed by Security Council Secretary Oleg Lobov today both with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin and representatives of Russian banking circles, POSTFACTUM reported at the office of the Security Council. Today's meetings of the president's plenipotentiary representative in Chechnya is a closed one. At the meeting with Chernomyrdin, Lobov was to sign a number of documents concerning additional financing of certain measures being undertaken in Chechnya — for instance allocation of funds for buying up weapons from the local population.

After his meeting with the prime minister, Lobov gave a news conference for representatives of the banking circles. At the conference sore points are to be revealed connected with the problem of underfinancing and detaining of money designated for restoration of the economy of the republic and compensation payments to the population, Romanov, deputy secretary of the Security Council, said before the start of the conference. Fifteen banks and also representatives of the Central Bank and Treasury were to take part in it.

In addition, at the office of the Security Council it was announced that this week Oleg Lobov intends to fly to Groznyy again.

Lobov on Reconstruction Funding

LD2609223695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2219 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Secretary of Russia's Security Council and Presidential Envoy in Chechnya Oleg Lobov has said the funding of postwar reconstruction in Chechnya is to be brought into line with the annual timetable by October 10.

Speaking in Groznyy on Tuesday, he said that some of the representatives of the 15 authorized merchant banks responsible for funding reconstruction work pledged to start remitting funds this month, others will have done so by October 10.

Other issues discussed at a meeting of Central Bank and Finance Ministry officials include measures aimed at stimulating merchant bank operations in Chechnya, the establishment of a settlements center and issue of bills of exchange and treasury bills there. Lobov said these and other measures were aimed at raising money for postwar reconstruction in that republic.

In an interview with INTERFAX, Lobov said that also discussed was the question of compensation to the victims of Chechnya war as envisaged by Yeltsin's decrees. He said that about 300 billion rubles would have to be raised initially to start compensation payments this month.

He put at a daily 145-150 billion rubles the spending needed to finance the reconstruction program. Until recently, he said, the funding was carried out erratically with the financing schedule for this month being approved only in the last days of September.

On the problem of delayed funding and disappearance of resources, Lobov said the question was one of glasnost. He said Moscow decided that the mass media should carry regular reports of how much money was allocated and to whom and how this was being spent.

Funds Earmarked To Buy Chechen Arms

LD2609184695 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1816 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy, Sept 26 (INTERFAX) — Approximately 15,000 pieces of fire arms are to be bought from the population in Chechnya, and the Russian Finance Ministry (Minfin) and the Nationalities

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and Regional Policies Ministry are to earmark 10 billion rubles for the purpose. These figures were cited in Groznyy on Tuesday for reporters by Deputy Secretary of the Russian Security Council Vladimir Rubanov.

He believes the amount of money is enough to compensate the population for the money they spent for the arms purchase to use for self-defense.

Rubanov said that the disarmament should not be impeded by the money shortage. According to him, the commander of the united contingent of federal troops in Chechnya, General Anatoliy Romanov, "must not be concerned over where to find money with which to buy fire arms from the population."

Rubanov also said that Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin Monday ordered Minfin to earmark 300 billion rubles to pay compensation to the Chechen population which suffered from the hostilities, as envisaged by the presidential September decree.

Investigation in Assinovskaya Demanded

LD2609162595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1335 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] GROZNYY, Sept 26 (INTERFAX) — Dudayev representatives demanded an investigation into the situation in the Assinovskaya settlement at a meeting of the Special Observer Commission Tuesday.

According to them, ethnic cleansing is underway in Assinovskaya, where three OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachment] units and one rapid reaction unit are stationed. In the words of Dudayev supporters, local residents will burn down their houses and leave the settlement if the federal troops do not stop the atrocities.

According to the report of an INTERFAX correspondent, if the demand is satisfied Russian and Chechen members will have to go to Assinovskaya, a settlement in Chechen west bordering Ingushetia. The Russian side requested 48 hours to make a decision on the investigation, Dudayev spokesman Movladi Udugov told INTERFAX.

The Chechen side has also demanded an investigation into "rude detention" of a delegation of the Special Observer Commission in Assinovskaya by federal troops. The delegation included both Russian and Chechen members of the Commission.

The Chechens made a statement at the Commission meeting to demand free movement of Commission members throughout Chechnya.

Sources told INTERFAX that the Commission meeting discussed exchange of POW. The sides agreed not to give any information on the issue to correspondents.

The Chechen side is ready to pass over 14 Russian servicemen to the Russian side. The servicemen are being kept in the Chiri-Yurt settlement in Chechen south.

In its turn, the Russian side informed Dudayev supporters of 13 citizens missing since the end of combat operations.

Dudayev Forces 'Active' in Groznyy

MM2609140695 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Major Sergey Babichev and Major Vitaliy Strugovets: "Dudayev's Men Preparing for Second Winter Campaign?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It may be confidently asserted right now that the attempt on the life of Oleg Lobov, the Russian Federation president's official representative in the Chechen Republic, is not an isolated incident but one link in a chain of actions carefully planned by the Dudayev camp to increase tension in the region. According to information from the command headquarters of the Joint Grouping of Federal Forces, the gunmen are now conducting vigorous actions to establish control over the population centers of Roshni-Chu, Kadi-Yurt, Azamat-Yurt, and elsewhere and are equipping new positions and fortified posts. For example, near the Argun river in Shatoy settlement in front of the bridge a so-called self-defense detachment has set up a post where none existed before. Detachments are being redeployed and are undergoing intensive training for combat actions in winter conditions.

The plans to conduct a "second winter campaign" were probably elaborated at a meeting of the gunmen's council in the population center of Alleroy on 20 September. The day before that meeting a group of deputies from the Chechen Republic Supreme Soviet held a meeting in Roshni-Chu, where Dzhokhar Dudayev's powers as president were extended and the election of a new head of state were postponed. In the same place field commanders discussed questions relating to the transfer of combat actions to Russian territory as far as the Chechen border, delaying the disarmament process, and elaborating the tactics of the struggle against the internal opposition. According to Dudayev the detachments have gained the practical experience necessary in the 1995 winter campaign.

Gunmen have also become more active in Groznyy. In an exclusive interview for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA,

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Lieutenant General Arkadiy Baskayev, commandant of the Chechen Republic, stated that the gunmen have stepped up their acts of provocation so much that they have now begun shooting at federal troops in Groznyy by day, which has never happened before. For example, on 17 September at 1300 hours they threw grenades at an internal troops vehicle. As a result four servicemen were wounded and one died shortly after in hospital. The next day Warrant Officer Busygin, who was on duty at a checkpoint, was injured by a passing vehicle. Several other servicemen have fallen victim to daytime attacks by Dudayev's gunmen. In addition, according to Gen Baskayev, gunmen have been studying the route taken by Army transports, especially vehicles belonging to the leadership. In the area of the market on Gudermesskaya Street the driver of a Zhiguli who had been tracking Army vehicles and periodically sending messages via a radio transmitter was detained. One "result" of this activity was the shelling of General Popov's vehicle 21 September in the area of the Groznyy city commandant's office No. 16 post.

According to our estimates, Lt Gen Baskayev noted, there are around 1,500 gunmen in Groznyy now. They are well organized and their actions are precise and well planned. First they carry out a provocation. Then they subject the commandant's offices and checkpoints to heavy shelling in an attempt to put psychological pressure on the federal servicemen.

As for the actual attempt on Oleg Lobov's life, the Chechen Republic commandant stressed that there is information to suggest a possible repetition of the terrorist act. That is why we have been forced to considerably reinforce protection for the Russian president's official representative in Chechnya.

Let us note that in the opinion of most officers the position of the Russian leadership here in Groznyy has become clearer, more principled, and effective since Oleg Lobov's arrival. It is clear that the Dudayevists sensed this and also stepped up their actions, not only against the federal troops, moreover. Increasingly often the victims include their fellow countrymen. Here are the statistics from the past three days alone. Ten armed men in police uniform threatened a Groznyy resident and hijacked his UAZ vehicle. Two unidentified people burst into a post office on Kosygin Street, brandished their weapons, and stole 18 million rubles. On the Argun to Groznyy highway some unidentified men armed with Makarov pistols captured a MAZ vehicle. On Tukhachevskiy Street two armed men carried out bandit attacks on local inhabitants.

The federal troops are resisting the Dudayev bandits' attacks but, as officers of the joint grouping concede, they can only monitor the situation in the city by day at present. At night the troops can only ensure their own safety. Meanwhile Dudayev's men, according to Gen Baskayev, are constantly holding conferences and assemblies, virtually conducting reviews of their detachments, and of course they are firing on Russian servicemen. During the night of 21-22 September there were nine instances of shelling which left two servicemen wounded.

West Told To Learn Chechen Lesson

BR2609155195 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Sep 95 p 9

[Report by Sten Jensen: "The Minister in the Room at the Back of the Store"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A Chechen minister for human rights and a Turkish-born greengrocer in Norrebro in Copenhagen are currently engaged in a strange double act at Christiansborg [seat of Danish Government] and among Danish human rights activists. [passage omitted]

The two had never seen each other before the greengrocer went last Friday to meet the minister, who has an education in Russian literature and economics, but who only speaks Russian and Chechen.

"We are from the same clan and it is therefore my duty to help," [greengrocer] Secin Canbek said. Hitherto he has guided "his" minister to meetings with Foreign Affairs Council chairman Helle Degn (Social Democratic Party), Justice Committee chairman Bjorn Elmquist (Radical Liberal Party), and the Danish Helsinki Committee.

When they have asked [Chechen Human Rights Minister] Said Emin Ibragimov has talked about the Russians' violations of people and culture in Chechnya. "They have blown everything up. Museums, libraries, symbols, all that relates to the Chechen people. But even though they have tired in the past — for example, by deporting almost all of Chechnya's population to Siberia — they cannot break us," the minister said.

The war in Chechnya has been very dirty and in June when the Russians had apparently swept aside the last fragment of resistance, the Chechens struck with a terrorist act in Russia itself.

A group of soldiers occupied a hosptial in the town of Budennovsk. Many people died in the hostage-taking action, but the Russian leadership yielded and promised to withdraw its army. The negotiations are still going on, and in the meantime hostilities are continuing.

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"I do not want to defend the action, but the situation was desperate, and I do not believe in peace as long as Russia has a single soldier in Chechnya," the human rights minister said.

He warned that the West should learn from the Russian behavior in Chechnya.

Yeltsin Greets Sakha Republic on Its Anniversary

MM2709103195 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Sep 95 p 1

[Unattributed report: "President's Congratulations"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Boris Yeltsin has congratulated the people of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on the fifth anniversary of the Declaration of State Sovereignty.

Under the new conditions, the telegram says, Sakha (Yakutia) is making consistent progress down the road of stabilizing its economy, developing enterprise, and creating the conditions for boosting industrial production.

Moscow Mayor Insisting on June Election

MM2609115695 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Luzhkov Intends to Hold Mayoral Elections in June 96"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The elections for mayor of Moscow will be held when his powers expire — that is, in June 1996. This was stated by Mayor Yuriy Luzhkov of Moscow in an exclusive INTERFAX interview Monday. He explained that "Russian Federation Presidential Edict No. 951 'On Elections to Russian Federation Component Organs of State Power and Organs of Local Self-Government' stipulates that the elections of heads of administration — who were appointed by the Russian Federation president rather than elected by the population — be held in December 1996.

"The situation in Moscow is different. The mayor of the city, as is well known, was elected by the citizens in 1991. Consequently, this section of the presidential edict does not apply to him," Yuriy Luzhkov said. "So there are no changes to our plans," the mayor stressed. INTERFAX recalled in connection with this interview that in June 1991 Muscovites elected Gavriil Popov and Luzhkov mayor and deputy mayor of Moscow respectively. In June 1992, following G. Popov's resignation, Yu. Luzhkov was appointed mayor of the capital under an edict from Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin.

Zaveryukha Vows Privileges, Credits to Kaliningrad

WS2609090995 Kaliningrad YANTARNYY KRAY in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by O. Markova: "Deputy Prime Minister Promises Support for Local Agrarians"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian Deputy Prime Minister A. Zaveryukha, while leaving Kaliningrad, met with information media representatives.

Sharing his impressions about the oblast agro-industrial complex, the deputy prime minister noted that, despite the rigid position of Kaliningrad agrarians, it was possible to map out a number of measures for overcoming the increasing negative trends. In particular, A. Zaveryukha promised that, after his return to Moscow, the government would prepare a protocol of intentions envisioning new rights for enterprises in our region. But, according to him, for the time being, it is too early to speak about the cancellation of customs duties for our oblast. It is allowable to speak about the introduction of special privileges, which are included in a draft law on the special economic zone.

The deputy prime minister promised that he would help the oblast buy foodstuffs with short-term credits, since the local agricultural producers have come across great problems in selling their goods.

A. Zaverukha stated that he positively regards the development of individual farming. In his opinion, it is necessary to adopt foreign methods in order to succeed in this business. Along with this, he supports all forms of ownership in agriculture, including collective farming. "The agricultural sector cannot be developed without donations and state subsidies; this is corroborated by global experience. Assistance is necessary for implementing new technologies and applying the latest scientific developments in the agro-industrial complex," the Moscow guest underscored.

In conclusion, he touched upon general state problems, stating that it is necessary to create favorable conditions for producers of commodities and that this task requires a normal legislative basis. The deputy prime minister hopes that this will be forwarded by an influential representation of the Agrarian Party in the State Duma.

Mordvinian Head Merkushkin on New Constitution

MM2609134495 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 2

[Interview with Nikolay Ivanovich Merkushkin, chairman of the Mordvinian State Assembly, by Nikolay Senchev; place and date not given: "Nikolay Ivanovich,

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What Is Your Title Now?" — first paragraph is introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mordvinian Republic's Fundamental Law has been adopted at the constitutional assembly in which 1,290 official elected representatives took part. The following day this assembly elected the head of the republic. He is Nikolay Ivanovich Merkushkin. He gave his first interview in his new post to ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA's correspondent.

Saransk — [Senchev] Nikolay Ivanovich, how should people greet you now — president?

[Merkushkin] As you know, I have been elected chairman of the Mordvinian State Assembly. Our republic is part of Russia and has reasonable limits of autonomy which take into account the republic's economic, social, and of course, ethnic characteristics.

[Senchev] Does it not bother you that the Constitution was adopted not by a nationwide vote but by an assembly of elected representatives?

[Merkushkin] In Mordvinia there is surely no one who did not have an opportunity to study the draft and express his opinion on it. All the well-known democratic forms were used for that purpose — rural rallies, sessions of settlement, rayon, and city councils, and meetings of labor collectives at enterprises in all forms of ownership. The constitutional assembly method was chosen so as to accelerate and rationalize the Constitution adoption procedure.

[Senchev] Nikolay Ivanovich, on what principles will your relations as head of the republic with the other branches of power be based?

[Merkushkin] The Mordvinian Constitution ensures a balance of power. The government, including the power ministries, is formed by the head of the republic in coordination with the legislative assembly. Consequently, the responsibility for the government's work is shared equally by both branches of power.

A complex situation has developed in the republic now. It was aggravated by the fact that confusion reigned in the Mordvinian leadership for a long time while issues of subordination were being clarified. The adoption of the Constitution and the election of the head of the republic, I believe, will make it considerably easier to organize the system of government in Mordvinia.

Caucasus Leader Khubiyev Wants More Moscow Support

MM2509110795 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 2

[Interview with Vladimir Khubiyev, head of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic, by Aleksandr Ryabushev, date and place not given: "Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic Awaits Tourists, Not Gunmen" — first paragraph is introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] Events in the Caucasus have primarily influenced the situation in the republics of the North Caucasus hardest of all. The processes happening there are contradictory and need unbiased and close analysis. It is dangerous when the press publishes the extremely far-fetched conclusions of home-grown "political experts" just for effect. But it is even more terrifying when certain politicians produce revelations on this subject to achieve their own less-than-honorable personal ambitions. One such republic, which for a variety of reasons attracts close attention from the former and the latter, is Karachayevo-Cherkessia. Aleksandr Ryabushev, our correspondent in the North Caucasus, met with Vladimir Khubiyev, head of the republic, and asked him to answer ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI's questions.

Cherkessk — [Ryabushev] Vladimir Islamovich, how far have events in Chechnya influenced the situation in your republic?

[Khubiyev] For us events in Chechnya are a lesson that shows the disastrous consequences of rabid nationalism. But talk about the inflaming of ethnic passions in our republic is the unseemly idea of certain politicians in Moscow who are trying to make political capital in the election campaign and cause conflict between our region and the center. That is why I state officially that Karachayevo-Cherkessia was, is, and will remain an inseparable, integral part of Russia.

Unfortunately, certain journalists in the capital have taken their lead from them and are trying to seek out nationalist blunders here without even coming to our republic or meeting with me or the inhabitants of Karachayevo-Cherkessia. But if they were to come to Cherkessk or at least telephone they would easily find out that we have no interethnic conflicts in Karachayevo-Cherkessia today, nor do we even have the conditions likely to generate them. There are 435,000 people representing over 100 nationalities living on the republic's territory. The indigenous population, that is Russians, make up 42 percent, Karachays account for 31 percent, Cherkessians form 10 percent, Abazins rep-

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resent 7 percent, and Nagays 3 percent. We are all children of the same land, the same country — Russia.

[Ryabushev] But according to the Russian proverb, there is no smoke without fire....

[Khubiyev] In my view the lack of political objectivity is because of the fact that after the formation of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic the entire legislature and executive here were formed from the old nomenklatura of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast. But that is in the past. On 10 June this year, in fact, we held elections here and a new republic People's Assembly was formed whose first session elected a Russian — Igor Ivanov — as its representative [predstavitel; possibly misprint for "chairman" — predsedatel]. In addition, the republic's parliament unanimously agreed to the appointment of Anatoliy Ozov as premier of the new Karachayevo-Cherkessia Government.

[Ryabushev] But critics also regard you as a member of the old nomenklatura. They say that you dislike criticism and have surrounded yourself with toadies....

[Khubiyev] That is utter nonsense. No one likes criticism, especially when it is unjust. As for "toadies," I know of no politician or administrator who would not choose a team of people with the same convictions as his own.

As for myself, I was appointed head of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic on 28 April 1995 by Boris Yeltsin, president of Russia, with the unanimous agreement of the republic's People's Assembly. I think that my "nomenklatura" past is well known to them, yet they saw nothing reprehensible in that.

[Ryabushev] The instability of the political situation in a region is often directly connected with the state of the economy there. How are things in the republic's economy?

[Khubiyev] Yes, we have many problems in that regard. Head of government Anatoliy Ozov is currently finalizing the formation of the government, whose main task is to create a special economic zone for tourism in the republic. In the past around 1 million tourists from all over the world used to visit our resorts of Dombay and Teberda. We earned $12 billion a year profit for the state. Now Russian and many Western tour companies are unwilling to come here because they fear the unstable situation in Chechnya, Abkhazia, and Georgia.

Our job is to persuade the public that the situation in Karachayevo-Cherkessia is calm and that we can guarantee safety and a fine vacation for all who want to come here. It is hard for us to do that by ourselves without the center's help, however. But at the moment we are on our own. Here is an example: In March last year, Viktor Chernomyrdin signed Decree No. 265 on state support for the Nalchik resort and an international tourist, mountaineering, and skiing center in the Kabardino-Balkar Republic. The Russian Government has adopted a similar decree on the Mineralnyye Vody region in the Caucasus. They seem to have forgotten about Dombay and Teberda. But the natural conditions and quality of service here are not inferior to those in the Elbrus region and Dombay is more beautiful than the Swiss Alps.

Today Russia's only mountain resort miraculously left intact after the collapse of the Union is standing idle. Dozens of bases and sanatoria are empty or have fallen into disrepair before our very eyes, including an international youth center belonging to the former All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League Central Committee, once known as Kosygin's dacha, and the "Chinara" vacation center. Unless urgent measures are adopted right now Russia's mountain jewel could be lost forever. The residents of the settlements of Dombay and Teberda, 8,000 people who work providing services for tourists and vacationers, are already unemployed even now. That is why the problem of tourist development in the republic and the revival of Dombay's former glory will be examined at a session of the new Karachayevo-Cherkess Government. I intend to put this question to the president and government of Russia.

Higher Minimum Wage Places Burden on Tatarstan

MK2309095195 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Dmitriy Lukashov from Kazan: "The Minimum Salary Has Been Increased in Tatarstan. The Expenses Will Have To Be Borne by Those for Whom the Measure Was Intended"]

[FBIS Translated Text] No one in Tataria doubts the need to establish a new minimum salary: The average salary in the republic fell by 2.4 percent in July 1995 compared with January. The average salary at industrial enterprises, with the "dependency" coefficient included, barely covers the subsistence level, while wage arrears, according to some estimates, amount to almost 1.5 trillion rubles [R].

Now, with the increase in the minimum salary, there should be no one left in the republic with an income (minimum salary plus benefits) of less than R200,000. It is estimated that this crucial step will cost the republic's budget over R500 billion before the end of this year alone.

Among the sources of funds to be received by the budget, Tatarstan Republic First Deputy Premier Ravil

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Muratov cited, in particular, an increase in industrial output; the lifting of export duties by the Russian Government for 2 million tonnes of oil supplied by the republic to the near abroad; and most importantly, in all likelihood, a reduction of subsidies for public utilities, a rise in rental costs of nonprivatized living accommodations, and the almost total abolition of bread subsidies. Moreover, the government of Tataria will continue its efforts to improve the tax collection system and to clean up the local banking system.

To all appearances, the main brunt of implementing the decree will be borne by those it is meant to help. First, the subsistence level is to rise by at least 10-12 percent in October. Second, a rise in wages does not mean that they will be paid regularly; the contrary is most likely. Third, industrialists, finally cornered by the nonpayment of wages, will begin reducing staffs. Fourth, some 70,000 employees in organizations financed from the federal budget will be unaffected by this decree. For them, no compensation is envisioned.

Economic Issues

Chernomyrdin Says Economy Picking Up Tempo

LD2609180495 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1754 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Gennadiy Yezhov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 26 (ITAR-TASS) — The results of Russia's economic development over nine months of 1995 "show that Russia's economy begins to pick up tempo," Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said on Tuesday.

Speaking at a meeting with railway workers, Chernomyrdin said that industrial decline had virtually been arrested from May 1995. In this connection, Chernomyrdin noted that Russia's industrial output for nine months of the current year amounted to 98 per cent of the output for the same period in 1994. Industrial output for September 1995 was the same as in September of last year.

These results in the Russian economy "are not a pretext for rejoicing but a sign of advance on the road of the government's economic course," the Prime Minister said.

At the same time Chernomyrdin noted that real incomes of the population are still declining. Although the real wages in September 1995 grew by four per cent as compared with August, the lowering of real wages was registered for nine months.

The Prime Minister said the monthly growth of prices remained at approximately the same level, 4-5 per cent, from July to September. The peak of inflation was in September-October over a number of years, he said. The Prime Minister expressed the confidence that this will not happen this year.

Economics Minister Yasin Views Inflation Forecast

MM2609092295 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 3

[Article by Minister of the Economy Yevgeniy Yasin: "Powerful 'Breakwaters' Installed Against Inflation"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The recent increase from 800 to 1,000 rubles [R] in the cost of a subway trip and the increase in the cost of a conversation on the city's pay telephones were an unpleasant surprise for the capital's inhabitants and guests. Some services have increased in price with the advent of fall at the whim of the local rulers in other regions. All this has given rise to justified alarm: Are these not signs of the wave of inflation which for the past three years has been regarded by the people as an attribute of fall? Has the government failed this time too to curb the ninth wave of the overwhelming increase in prices in the fall? Here is what Minister of the Economy Yevgeniy Yasin has to say on the subject.

Three weeks of September are already behind us but apart from a slight rise in prices for services no signs of an outburst of inflation characteristic of the Russian economy of the crisis period can be seen.

The government has tried hard to ensure that we live through the fall peacefully. It has ceased to resort to loans from the Central Bank and to use emission credits to cover the budget deficit. It was difficult to keep to this line. But on the other hand we have managed to achieve a reduction in inflation in August to the lowest indicator for the entire year — 4.6 percent. Although August 1994 was not distinguished by a high inflation indicator either, the difference between last year's situation and this year's is substantial. In 1994 the government, inspired by the temporary halt in the rise in prices, embarked on a substantial increase in the money mass, for which it was suddenly punished in the fall. "Surplus money has descended in an avalanche on the currency and commodity market. There has been an overwhelming rise in prices. This year there was an increase in the money mass but it was small. In the first quarter it was 3 percent, in the second 13 percent (in 1994 it was 15 percent) and in the current quarter it is expected to be no more than 5-6 percent. Here this increase is taking place mostly through the operations of the Central Bank on the currency market with a view to supporting the dollar. This was felt in particular in the second quarter but with the increase in the money mass the Central Bank has restricted its interventions.

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In brief all the measures which the government has undertaken to prevent an increase in prices, to improve the collection of taxes, to raise the budget revenue, and finally to renounce the inflationary financing of the budget deficit make it possible to hope that the inflation level in September will be no higher or only slightly higher than in August. We not only have no intention of abandoning this policy, we also now intend also to step up monitoring of the prices of the natural monopolies which have recently been the main factor in inflation. In connection with the law adopted by the State Duma special commissions are being created for the purpose. The Ministry of the Economy will take a notable part in this work. If the mechanism works we shall obtain a real chance of reducing the inflation level next year to 1 percent a month (according to the most optimistic forecast) or 3 percent (according to the least optimistic).

That is why we cannot agree with the proposals of members of the Duma committee for the budget, taxes, and banks that we "correct" the forecast that inflation will increase to 5 percent a month. This correction could mean signify our agreement to alter our policy, which we shall never give. It is true that the nature of inflation in Russia is not only monetarist. But the other factors such as monopolism, the structural deformities, the lack of competition, will still not be able to bring inflation in 1996 up to 5 percent.

Incidentally we are not suggesting either a zero budget deficit and zero inflation. Inflation of 3 percent a month is nearly 80 percent a year according to the methodology we use. But it is this level which creates a favorable background for investments in the economy.

There is no basis to reproaches that the government is consciously reducing inflation forecast for next year in order to obtain a so-called "inflation emolument." It would do it no harm to have a far bigger reserve than it had in 1995 since the R400 billion earmarked for any "emergency" were exhausted in the first quarter. But in developed countries where relations between government and parliament are less tense these reserves are 10-15 percent of the expenditure part of budgets.

Main Macroeconomic Indicators

	1994	1995	1996	
			first quarter	second quarter
GDP, trillion rubles	630	1,580-1,625	2,100	2,500
as percentage of previous year	85	95-96	100	98
Dynamics, in percentages				
Industrial output	79	98	100	97
Gross output in agriculture	91	88	98	95
Volume of investments	74	82-85	104	97
Index of consumer prices in percentages				
average for the year	408	296-303	130-133	160
average per month	110	107-108	101	103
Exports, billions of U.S. dollars	50	59	61	60
as percentage ofprevious year	113	118	103	101
Imports, billions of U.S. dollars	28	33	33	33
as percentage of previous year	106	116	101	100

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Government Optimism on Inflation Questioned

MM2609133195 Moscow IZVESTIYA (Financial Section) in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 1

[Article by Yevgeniy Vasilchuk: "Russian Inflation Cannot Be Conquered by Persuasion"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Last week the leaders of the cabinet economic bloc and Premier Chernomyrdin himself issued their latest optimistic forecasts for inflation and production in the fourth quarter of 1995 and the following year.

The government does not expect any sharp surges in inflation or any acceleration in the production slump, since, as Economy Minister Yevgeniy Yasin put it, the situation in the economy is fundamentally different from what it was a year ago.

For his part, Viktor Chernomyrdin said that not only is the exchange-rate band not being extended after 1 January 1996 but it will in fact clearly be narrowed. This means to all intents and purposes that the ruble will be fixed against the dollar at its current level, despite the fact that the draft budget for 1996 uses a rate of 5,500 rubles [R] to the dollar.

Unfortunately, conditions in world markets are in any case by no means favorable for Russian exporters. There could be a significant decline in prices on the oil market at any time due to overproduction.

The situation on the metals market is pretty tense, but, on the other hand, the price of grain is rising rapidly. The monopoly held by "Gazprom" in the European market is being gradually undermined. The gas concern may not even have the internal reserves which the government had been counting on for emergencies. So we should not be talking about favorable foreign economic conditions, as the economy minister is doing. If will be good if conditions do not get any worse.

The authorities have made optimistic statements in the past as well. By all accounts these are profoundly political statements recommended by the IMF and designed to "talk inflation down." For their part, ordinary citizens have already gotten so used to the authorities' failing to keep their promises that they will express no clear reaction to this, at least before the elections.

But among specialists the stubbornness of the government, which is unwilling to deal with the real state of affairs in the economy for political reasons, causes no longer concern but fear and sorrow. The government's irresponsibility can only be put down to one thing. The destructive potential of its actions will have to be cleared up by another government.

Contrary to Yevgeniy Yasin's statements, all the indications are that a surge in inflation is inevitable in the fall and the winter. We are not talking about sudden surges, although force majeure cannot be ruled out. The fact is that the government's moderately tough monetary program, the increase in the level of budget expenditure in the second half, the planned increase in excise duty on oil and gas, the unplanned shortfall in tax receipts, and the growth in transport charges and agricultural produce prices will all lead to a steady and consistent acceleration in price growth by the year's end. It will be 7-8 percent a month at best.

The trend breakout has already occurred — the monthly GDP deflator in August was 105.7 percent, as opposed to 104.6 percent in July. So it is useless to continue to "talk prices down." There is a far more fruitful job to be done — seeking out and organizing mechanisms to ease the effect of both cost-push and demand-pull inflation factors. At the moment in this sphere the government is relying totally on levying administrative price restrictions on natural monopolies and on ensuring ruble stability. This is clearly not enough.

But real problems will await the cabinet in January 1996. By then many forecasts may not have been met and the political lineup in parliament and society as a whole may have changed. But the fate of the government and the budget will not even be decided by the planned suicidal changes to tax legislation and the unsettling air of fiscal repression. The cabinet's fate at the start of the year will be decided by the Central Bank. If the Bank of Russia fails to allocate the budget R10 trillion to cover the cash shortage [kassovyy razryv] — and the bank is so far categorically refusing to do so — we can only sympathize with the cabinet.

Finance Ministry To Impose Wage Restraints

LD2609175395 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1740 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Anna Zanina]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MOSCOW September 26 (ITAR-TASS) — Some control on wage growth should be installed in 1996, said Russian Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Shatalov.

He told a news conference that the Finance Ministry is going to introduce a mechanism for restraining the growth of the wage for factories whose average wage is above 1.1 million roubles, or greater than 20 minimal wages.

Russia's minimal wage is 55,000 roubles now.

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Under the ministerial decree, these factories will be fined 50 to 100 per cent of sums in excess of the wage threshold.

According to Shatalov, the wage-curbing mechanism will reduce the tax burden of factories. He said the Finance Ministry proposes that the value added tax be immediately offset if it is reported in acquisition of basic production means and non-material assets.

According to Shatalov, this would provide a more privileged regime for factories and improve the investment climate in Russia. This measure would cost the federal budget 1.5 trillion roubles, Shatalov said.

The Finance Ministry is going to impose the value added tax on imported technological equipment as a measure to protect domestic producers.

Shatalov said the ministry also planned to abolish or cut some profit tax privileges.

In particular, privileges might be slashed in reserve fund formation, "tax vacations" for small businesses and non-production investment.

The Finance Ministry has drafted measures to control income tax evasion. As a tool for this, a tax is to be introduced on discount rate incomes which are above the refinancing rate set by the Central Bank of Russia.

The Finance Ministry intends to compensate for two-thirds of budgetary losses in the abolished special tax by augmenting the value added tax from 20 to 21 per cent in 1996, Shatalov said.

'War' To Be Declared on Tax Evaders

MM2709083295 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA (Business Tuesday Section) in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Yelena Arakelyan: "We Will Pay Taxes the Old Way for the Time Being"]

[FBIS Translated Text] No fundamental changes in our taxation system will take place prior to 1997. First, the time is not ripe for another new tax code. Second, the 1996 budget was drawn up on the basis of the old taxes. This was stated by First Deputy Finance Minister Sergey Shatalov at a meeting with journalists.

However, some innovations could be in store for us before the end of 1996. These will basically concern the labor remuneration fund tax. It is intended to abolish the tax, but offending companies (whose average wage is twenty times more than the minimum wage and, what is more, continues to rise) are to be fined. It is difficult to say whether the average Russian will feel the difference here. However, it is intended that companies where salaries are low should.

As regards income tax, which we all pay, no innovations are expected here. The Finance Ministry and the taxation service promise that they will be more vigilant in stopping every possible kind of income tax evasion — an area in which our resourceful fellow-citizens have been richly inventive. War will notably be declared on so-called "unfair" loans (where, say, a bank gives a worker an interest-free [!] loan over 50 years). The majority of Russians will, it is claimed, be unaffected by these measures.

Russian Banking Association Proposals Listed

954E1462A Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 12 Sep 95 p 8

["Proposals from the Association of Russian Bankers Contained in Letter to Boris Yeltsin"]

[FBIS Translated Text)

1. Instruct the Central Bank:

—to reduce the amount of mandatory reserves by approximately half and permit banks obtain credit to maintain current liquidity for a short time within the range of 80-90 percent of the reserve amounts with a reasonable interest rate;
—to actively regulate the condition of the interbank credit market, operationally acting as creditor of the last instance by providing credit resources to reliable banks;
—to create a permanent system of mutual offsetting of interbank payments, mainly on the basis of the Joint-Stock Company Interbank Financial House, backing them when necessary with credit resources of the Central Bank;
—to resolve the problem of returning to banks loans granted to agricultural enterprises and consumers cooperation from centralized resources by a decision of the government and loans for early shipment of goods to the North which were not repaid by the borrowers but were called in by the Central Bank, and to put a stop to the usurious operations for calculating interest on delinquent interest so that the rate actually exceeds 1,000 percent annually;
—to take additional measures to improve control of the activity of commercial banks, preventing the creation of questionable credit institutions and provide for not pro forma but competent oversight over their activities so as to prevent the embezzlement of bank funds by unscrupulous founders;
—to make adjustments to the credit-monetary policy for 1995, providing support for industry and agriculture for

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increasing the production of goods and expanding the sphere of services;
—to introduce into practice the issuance by the Central Bank to commercial banks of stabilizing credit for surmounting temporary financial difficulties;
—to improve the system of correspondent relations among banks, with a view to studying the actual financial situation of the correspondents;
—to consider in conjunction with the government of the Russian Federation the situation that has developed in the largest bank of Moscow—Nezhregionbank [Interregional Bank]—in order to localize the crisis that has spread to a considerable number of other banks and enterprises that have credit and accounting relations with these banks;
—taking into account how critical the situation is, the Central Bank must consider the question of granting credit to commercial banks to which Nezhregionbank has not promptly returned interbank loans which it has received;
—to demand of the Central Bank that this year it complete the development and approve the regulations on Russia's payment system.

2. To utilize part of the Central Bank reserves in freely convertible currency kept in foreign banks and place these funds in reliable Russian commercial banks at reasonable interest rates.

3. To establish that the transfer by the banks of client payments to the budget shall be completed no later than the third banking day after the actual transfer of the aforementioned payments to the settlement accounts of the commercial banks. Delay in transferring them beyond this deadline shall entail the imposition of a fine on the commercial bank that delayed the payment in the amount established by the decree of the Government of the Russian Federation.

4. To demand of the Ministry of Finance and the State Tax Service strict compliance with legislation when determining the tax base for the banks, not allowing arbitrariness on the part of the banks when they create internal reserves for possible losses on loans in order to cover financial risks for which there are requirements to pay taxes.

5. To instruct the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and the State Tax Service of the Russian Federation to determine the amount of profit tax of banks that have branches according to the consolidated balance sheet and not for each branch individually, as a result of which tax payments exceed the aggregate profit of the banks, and to operationally resolve issues of deferment of payments into the budget for banks that are temporarily experiencing a financial crisis.

6. To establish the rates of taxes on the profit of banks at the level that was approved for enterprises—in the range of 35 percent—and establish the maximum amount of local taxes that can be collected from the banks.

7. To apply to the High Arbitration Court with requests to take measures to file suits in the form of arresting accounts only for the amount of the suit.

8. In order to strengthen the banking system, to consider it expedient to create a program of government support for the banking system and, to this end, to form a commission under the Government of the Russian Federation with the participation of the commercial banks.

9. Under the conditions of the banking crisis that has been created, it is necessary to accelerate the adoption of the laws "On Mandatory Insurance for Citizens' Contributions," "On Insolvency (Bankruptcy) and Liquidation of Banks," and "On Banks and Banking Activity."

10. Considering that the mass financial scandals and the unpunished terrorism that has been unleashed by the criminal world against bankers cause irreparable harm to the banking system and the development of market relations, to make it incumbent on law enforcement organs to fully carry out the instructions they have been given to solve this problem.

11. To instruct the Central Bank and the State Committee on Statistics to create a state system of statistics of finances, credit, and monetary circulation that will be available for use for entrepreneurs, banks, and financial organizations.

Economist Praises Government's Stabilization Policy

MM2609114595 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 95 p 2

[Article by Economist Jochen Wermuth: "If People Make Mountains Out of Molehills. Inflation Expectations May Be Worse Than Inflation Itself"]

[FBIS Translated Text] When assessing the economic situation in Russia, certain researchers especially emphasize the fact that inflation in the first half of 1995 was higher than during the same period in 1994, while the increase in the money supply has remained at the previous level. This, in their opinion, provides grounds for predicting a repetition in 1995 of the 1994 scenario, whereby inflation reached 16 percent by the end of the year following a drop in the summer, and then reached 18 percent a month.

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But an objective and unbiased economic analysis shows that the measures undertaken by the Russian government have been resolute steps along the path toward genuine stabilization. The tough financial policy recently pursued in the sphere of reducing the budget deficit has been more fruitful than ever. Surplus money emission has been pretty strictly limited. The "currency band" has become an effective means of fighting inflation. It is expected that the increase in prices will fall to 1 percent a month by the end of 1995.

In our view, the gradual reduction in the deficit of the consolidated budget is a significant reason for optimism. It is particularly noteworthy that, according to estimates, the deficit in the "notorious" third quarter will be no more than 3.5 percent of GDP. Furthermore, the July figures show a record low deficit at the level of 1.1 percent. The reduction in the budget deficit has been made possible thanks to an improvement in the budget management system. The budget was adopted far earlier than in the past and its expenditure section was based on the realities of the current situation. Budget funds have started being used more economically.

It is also very important that the government has decided to take the final steps toward the liberalization of exports: Centralized export has been abolished. Budget losses have been compensated by serious structural reforms. Many tax concessions have been abolished. The prices of energy sources have been raised. Taking transportation expenditure into account, the prices of oil and gas have now approached world levels.

The adoption of the Law "On the 1995 Russian Federation Federal Budget" dated 1 April 1995 has stopped the granting of preferential Central Bank credits to the government. This has put an end to the existence of the last source of "cheap" money. As a result, in the first half of 1995, net assets grew by approximately 2.7 percent a month in contrast to 12.8 percent in 1994.

Thus, unlike in 1994, credit emission was not the main reason for the growth in the supply of money in the first quarter of 1995. The main source of money coming into the economy was major currency purchases by the Central Bank. It must be admitted that the Central Bank's monetary policy was not sufficiently tough before mid-June: In order to accumulate currency reserves, the Central Bank printed money in a greater volume than was required to cover demand. However, as of June of this year, the Central Bank started implementing a tough monetary policy.

The existence of a currency band will strengthen the stabilization policy being pursued by the government. By 11 September 1995, for example, the real level of the exchange rate had gone up by 57 percent against its lowest figure, recorded 14 April. However, it is no secret to anyone that if you look at average earnings converted into dollars, then the rate of the ruble continues to be underestimated, and that it is possible that it will continue to rise in real terms.

What is primarily necessary today is to achieve a low level of inflation expectations. But the real danger is posed by the unverified claims made by skeptics, based on distortions of official information, which undermine confidence in the stabilization program. Statements made by certain officials, who predict high inflation, may lead to even worse consequences. Inflation may only be significantly reduced if everyone has confidence in this. Speaking figuratively, if a crowd of fools, seeing a molehill, starts shouting loudly that it has seen a mountain, then people may really believe it. Let us hope that this will not happen.

(Footnote) (Jochen Wermuth is the chief of a group of economic experts and has worked in Russia for three years now. The article was written especially for IZVESTIYA.)

Nizhniy Novgorod's Pension Repayment System Viewed

MK2309095295 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 19 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Vyacheslav Chebanov from Nizhniy Novgorod: "Boris Nemtsov Has Figured Out Where To Get Money for Pensions. It Has Been Suggested That Enterprises Owing Debts to the Pension Fund Pay in Kind"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Nizhniy Novgorod Governor Boris Nemtsov proposed a number of measures to overcome difficulties in pension payments during his meeting with Russian Federation Pension Fund Chairman Vasiliy Barchuk in Moscow. Following his return home, the governor assured the pensioners of Nizhniy Novgorod that the situation with pension payments is bound to improve in the fall.

Messrs. Nemtsov and Barchuk discussed the receipt of credits extended by commercial banks as one way to tackle the problem. In this connection the governor proposed that a system of debt repayments by some enterprises to the Pension Fund be tested in the Nizhniy Novgorod area. Instead of money, debtors are supposed to supply Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast with their products, to be marketed through local enterprises with the participation of commercial banks. The assets thus received will be passed to the Pension Fund as the amount of debt repaid by the debtor enterprise on the insurance premium. The money, however, will remain at the oblast's disposal and will go for extra payments to be

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added to local pensions. The system's implementation could make things easier for the Pension Fund, which in indebted to 63 of the country's provinces.

According to Mr. Nemtsov, the Nizhniy Novgorod area will first try the system with Tyumen Oblast oil-producing enterprises, which owe 1 trillion rubles to the Pension Fund. Federal authorities have already given permission to barter with Khanty-Mansi oil producers, so that the oblast will receive oil and some oil products from them to be sold to local enterprises.

They assume in the Pension Fund that the system of resolving the pension problem can be tried by any region in arrears with pension payments. The main guarantee of the enterprise's success must be a resolute stand by the local administration and commercial banks' goodwill.

Second Stage of Privatization Program Under Way

MS2609130495 London FINANCIAL TIMES in English 26 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Chrystia Freeland: "Russia Launches Second Wave of Sell-Offs"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow — Russia yesterday launched the second stage of its privatisation programme, releasing a list of companies whose shares will be sold off later this year. The list of 29 enterprises includes some of the crown jewels of the Russian economy such as oil giants Lukoil, Yukos, Sidanko and Surgutneftegas.

Mr Anatoliy Chubays, first deputy prime minister and architect of the radical first stage of privatisation in Russia, said the scheme would "frustrate" the government's critics and continue the country's transition to a market economy. But the announcement is likely to be controversial because the enterprises are to be privatised according to a loan scheme first proposed by a consortium of Russian bankers earlier this year.

Under a revised version of the bankers' proposal, approved by the Russian government a few weeks ago, the government will auction off the right to manage its stake in state companies in exchange for loans.

Critics of the loan programme say it will transfer control of some of Russia's most valuable companies to private hands for far less than their true value.

They have also warned that the deal threatens to give the banks which first proposed it disproportionate control over the Russian economy. In addition, the government had been expected to directly auction off its stakes in companies and some observers may be disappointed that the loans scheme will be the main form of privatisation this year.

In addition to the oil giants, dozens of other highly coveted Russian companies are to be included in the programme such as Norilsk Nikel, the world's largest nickel producer, several maritime shipping companies and a few pulp and paper mills. Foreigners will only be able to bid for some of the listed companies, but government officials did not say which ones.

Auctions are expected to take place in late October and early November. Many enterprise managers had been vocally opposed to the loan scheme when it was first broached, fearing that it would weaken their control over their companies.

Some observers were thus surprised that Lukoil, one of Russia's largest and most politically influential companies, was included on the list.

However, Gazprom, the country's biggest enterprise which is thought to enjoy a privileged relationship with Mr Victor Chernomyrdin, the Russian prime minister and former Gazprom boss, was not included on the list.

Government officials said one of the chief goals of the programme was to raise money for Moscow's cash-strapped treasury. The government has won praise for adhering to a tough budget agreed with the International Monetary Fund, but the cost of fiscal austerity has been severe underfunding of state programmes.

This has led to embarrassing and politically dangerous incidents such as the cutting off of electricity last week to a nuclear submarine base which had failed to pay its power bill.

Mr Chubays said he was confident the privatisation would raise the Rbs8,700bn [rubles] (1.2bn pounds) targeted in this year's budget, although Mr Alfred Koch, acting head of the state privatisation agency, suggested a more pessimistic figure of Rbs3,000bn.

Report Shows Copper Consumption on Upturn

MS2609131795 London FINANCIAL TIMES in English 26 Sep 95 p 29

[Report by Kenneth Gooding: "Russian Copper Consumption Shows Recovery in First Quarter"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Copper consumption in Russia dwindled to virtually nothing in the second half of last year, according to the World Bureau of Metal Statistics.

But there was a strong revival in the first quarter of this year, a trend the bureau has noted for other metals and which accords with the general view that the Russian economy is taking a turn for the better.

The bureau is attempting to incorporate the 15 successor states to the Soviet Union into its global pattern of

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reports and the September statistics include some on copper in Russia for the first time.

Mr Lloyd Davies, general manager of the bureau, suggests that the statistics about the Russian copper industry "represent a broadly accurate assessment of production and consumption for refined copper."

But he says that the same cannot be said for Kazakstan or Uzbekistan "where we are using quarterly estimates based on the latest reported annual data for 1994, a situation we hope to rectify in due course."

According to the bureau, copper consumption in Russia fell by 12.6 per cent in 1994, from 219,312 tonnes in 1993 to 191,670 tonnes. Mr Davies says the drop might have been even greater because a Russian delegate to a recent Copper Study Group meeting said that his country's true domestic consumption was about 166,000 tonnes last year.

Also, consumption in 1993 — and 1992 — was probably over stated because some of the copper almost certainly left Russia as unreported exports.

The bureau's figures show that in the second half of last year copper consumption was only 11,152 tonnes but in the first quarter of 1995 it bounced back to 60,303 tonnes. However, this was well below the 112,256 tonnes consumed in the first quarter of 1994.

Russian refined copper production rose by 2.7 per cent last year, from 537,112 tonnes to 551,826 tonnes, and exports by more than 135 per cent, from, 153,038 tonnes to 360,160 tonnes.

Avtovaz Director Bemoans 'Many Difficult Problems'

MM2709092295 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Sep 95 pp 1,2

[Interview with Vladimir Kadannikov, general director and president of the Avtovaz Motor Company and "an initiator of the Russia Is Our Home bloc," by Vladimir Mussalitin; place and date not given: "Three Significant Periods in Kadannikov's Life. Is the Third To Be the Last?"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Mussalitin] How do you see the prospects for the further development of Avtovaz? And the prospects for Russia's economic development generally?

[Kadannikov] The prospects for Avtovaz' development hinge on the problem of spares. The basis of the development of any motor plant, not just ours, is the development and production of new models. The one who brings out a new model first captures the market.

Each new model dictates its own conditions: What should be built first, what production lines to lay in stock.... In that way everything is known in advance, everything is timetabled with precision. The timetable runs through the year 2005.

But as for current economic matters, they are difficult of course. That is the same for everyone....

It is perhaps a different matter that we have somewhat greater flexibility and greater trading ability. Because 40 percent of the vehicles produced are sold in the free market. That market has tough laws, which we have experienced first hand. There is a whole series of processes taking place in the country which, if they continue, cannot be ignored.

They all have a common link. That link is not just price liberalization but complete price liberalization. We use thousands of components in our vehicles. Well, many component prices easily "overtook" average European prices a long time ago. That is abnormal, of course. Well, if you are going to "overtake" those prices, the people who produce this output must at least enjoy the average European living standard. But that has not happened yet. How can the living standard be raised with these prices? By what method? You cannot combat inflation by artificially raising prices. That is like mopping the floor while opening the faucet.

Try to picture this: Could an automobile plant in the United States be allowed to fold? They would not allow that, because it provides a huge number of jobs. We sell our vehicles abroad as we sell everything else, that is, based on a 6- to 12-month timetable. That is when we are paid. And it is at the exchange rate prevailing at the moment of sale. It is easy to understand how our work depreciates so heavily....

So there are many difficult problems, unfortunately. Sometimes they reduce you to despair. Of course I know that a plant like ours cannot go under. But it could run aground.... When the tide comes in it will turn around and sail away. Nevertheless, these are alarming thoughts....

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International Affairs

Council of Europe Parliament Votes To Admit Ukraine

LD2609135495 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev — The Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly at its autumn sitting on 26 September in the presence of 37 states voted unanimously, with one abstention, to accept Ukraine as a member. UNIAN learned this at Ukraine's Foreign Ministry where an official announcement is currently being prepared.

The final decision on Ukraine's membership will be taken by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Council of Europe in November 1995.

On the same day the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, Oleksandr Moroz, made a political speech.

On 26 September the session of the Parliamentary Assembly will also consider the issue of lifting the embargo on the Russian Federation's admission into the Council of Europe.

Further on Council of Europe Admission

LD2609164895 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1450 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Mikhail Kalmykov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] STRASBOURG September 26 (Itar-Tass) — Ukraine will become the 37th member of the Council of Europe. This decision was taken today by participants in a session of the Parliamentary Assembly of that organisation after a lively discussion. They touched upon the remaining problems, connected with the bringing of the Ukrainian legislation into line with general principles of the Council of Europe and, at the same time, praised Ukraine's efforts, aimed at bringing close the adoption of a new constitution, confirming a special status of the Crimea and joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Some members of the Parliamentary Assembly believe that Ukraine's application was discussed too hastily, and some problems dealing with the work of its state institutions and the exercise of human rights still remain unresolved. Most speakers, however, did not call into question Ukraine's right to join the Council of Europe.

Vladimir Lukin, Chairman of the State Duma Ciommittee for International Affairs, and Vladimir Pogoprigora, member of the Federation Council (both members of the Russian delegation here) told Tass that Russia supports Ukraine's joining of the Council of Europe. "Some people might be surprised and even disappointed at this stand, assumed by Russia. They would like to see signs of differences between our two countries. However, we fully support the friendly Slavonic state becoming a member of the Council of Europe," Podoprigora said. "At the same time, one should not forget that about 40 per cent of Ukraine's population are ethnic Russians. The fact that the second largest country of all those, created after the disintegration of the USSR, is becoming a full member of this European organisation, proves the correctness of our common policy, aimed at integrating in the European community."

Some members of the Russian delegation called the attention of Tass in their interviews to the fact that Ukrainian representatives refrain from statements about Russia's prospects of joining the Council of Europe. It is believed here that this restraint is the result of Ukraine's "concern over the reaction to its own application, which is quite understandable."

Kuchma: Aim To Join European Union Next

LD2609171595 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1620 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev — After the ambassadors of Mongolia, the Union Republic of Yugoslavia, and Kuwait had presented their credentials today, Leonid Kuchma greeted those present on Ukraine's admission to the Council of Europe. He stressed that Ukraine's next step will be further integration into European structures, particularly, the European Union, but that "the state of the economy and other factors do not enable us to speed up this issue."

Moroz on Admission to Council of Europe

LD2609183895 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Addressing a news conference given by the Ukrainian delegation to the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, Ukraine Supreme Council Chairman Oleksandr Moroz spoke of the favorable view of Ukraine held by all experts and (?European Commission) speakers who visited Ukraine. Their analysis of the situation was objective, he said.

On the issue of abolishing capital punishment — the necessary precondition to adhere to European conventions — Oleksandr Moroz pointed out that there is a steadfast tendency toward liberalizing Ukrainian legislation. While capital punishment sentences can now only be passed on five charges, we will probably adopt a softer stance. Today, however, we are not yet ready to relinquish capital punishment entirely, he admitted.

Answering a question on the interdenominational situation in Ukraine, Oleksandr Moroz said that the cause

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of the 18 July events [clashes between police and a religious community after Patriarch Volodymyr's death] originated outside the church, rather than within it. In general, Ukraine maintains the principle of equality among all religions and denominations, provided that their activity conforms to the legislation in force.

Oleksandr Moroz said the vote by the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly to grant admission to Ukraine was the result of the immense effort by the Ukrainian legislature and executive authorities. Ukraine can now irreversibly embark on the path of democratic reforms, he said.

Udovenko's Meetings at UN Session Reported

WS2709111595 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 2353 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Sept. 26 — Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko held talks with the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Colombia, Germany, Netherlands, Armenia and Spain at the 50th U.N. session in New York, the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry said Tuesday [26 September].

Udovenko briefed his counterparts on the essence of political, social and economic transformations now under way in Ukraine, according to the ministry.

The sides also discussed a package of emergency issues on the political agenda of Ukraine. Ukraine's possible participation in the next meeting of non-aligned states scheduled for Oct. 16-20 in Colombia were also under review.

The centerpiece of Udovenko's talks with the German foreign minister were intensification of Ukrainian-German cooperation, including the comprehensive implementation of agreements signed during the visit of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma to Bonn, the ministry said.

During the talks with German and Dutch officials, Udovenko also raised the issue of possible cooperative efforts of the three countries to remove Ukraine's debt to the United Nations and to decrease its membership fees for financing U.N. peace-keeping operations.

Approaches toward resolving the conflict in the Nagorniy Karabakh were the centerpiece of Udovenko's talks with the Armenian delegation, the ministry said.

Agenda of Prime Minister's U.S. Visit Detailed

WS2709084495 Lvov INFOBANK in English 0801 GMT 27 Sep 95

[From the "News Service" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] On September 26 Yevhen Marchuk, the Prime Minister of Ukraine, arrived with an official visit in the United States of America. Serhiy Osyka, the Ukrainian Minister of external economic relations and trade, Roman Shpek, the Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister and Yuri Yekhanurov, the Head of The State Property Fund of Ukraine, arrived in Washington together with the Ukrainian Prime Minister. According to the information which though has not been confirmed yet, there is an opportunity of a meeting between the prime minister of Ukraine and the US President Bill Clinton. Consultations on the matter have been held between Departments of Foreign Affairs of both countries. The negotiations between Yevhen Marchuk and U.S. Vice President Albert Gore, the First Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, the Secretary of Defense William Perry, Secretary of Finance Robert Rubin, businessmen and bankers are planned.

The basic issue of the visit agenda is to talk over bilateral arrangement performance and the agreement between Ukraine, the USA and international financial organizations. According to the information INFOBANK received in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the US Congress has not ratified yet an American-Ukrainian Treaty on Incentive and Mutual Investment Protection and a Convention on Avoiding Double-Taxing of Income and Property. The Ukrainian delegation is planning to offer the U.S. party to provide a documental proof of American obligations as to grants and loans to Ukraine. Kiev expects a loan of U.S. $175 million from Eximbank of the USA to import goods which are of vital importance to the country. It is planned to specify terms and volume of aid to Ukraine to close down the Chernobyl atomic power plant. On September 26 the council of Ukrainian experts together with the specialists from the G7 countries, the European Commission, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development started its work. Together they should agree on the ways of closing down the Chernobyl atomic power plant and reconstruction of the Ukrainian Energy Industry. The Ukrainian administration focused their attention on two projects. The first one (presented by the international consortium headed by the Swiss company ABB) is to built a steam-gas electric power plant nearby the town of Slavutych. The second plan was offered by the group of companies headed by Siemens (Germany). They suggest reconstruction of the operating thermoelectric power plants.

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The visit's agenda includes Prime Minister's meeting the administration of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The negotiations will take place just before the IMF Executive Board considers the possibility to provide the third part of the stand-by loan to Ukraine. During the meeting of the Ukrainian officials with the Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and the Minister of Finance Robert Rubin a possibility of arranging a conference for the American investors like that which took place on May 25-26 in London will be considered.

Another important issue which is planned to be discussed in Washington is the participation of Ukraine in the organization-to-be which will be formed to replace the former COCOM. This latter prevented spreading Western technologies in the communist countries. The organization to replace it should prevent spreading the technologies mentioned in the countries suspected of illegal nuclear investigations. If Ukraine doesn't join this organization the access to new technologies will be cut off to it.

Ukrainian Peacekeepers To Withdraw From Croatia

WS2709105495 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 2353 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Sept. 26 — The United Nations decided to withdraw the Ukrainian 60th battalion from the peace-keeping forces in Croatia, the Ukrainian Defense Ministry reported Tuesday [26 September].

The first part of 370 Ukrainian servicemen will be withdrawn on Wednesday. The United Nations plans to withdraw all 550 servicemen from the Ukrainian 60th battalion, the ministry said.

National Affairs

Kuchma: New Constitution May Improve Reforms

LD2609220595 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2027 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] KIEV September 26 (Itar-Tass) — The newly formed Ukrainian presidential Council of Employers and Producers will be helpful in more effective reforms, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said at the council's first meeting here today.

He defined as a priority task of the council the drafting of measures for economic stabilisation, primarily in the industry.

A social explosion is possible in Ukraine if its industry does not work, Kuchma said.

Resources should be put in enterprises which will give good performance, he said.

However, "a golden mean" should be sought in dealing with bottom-close enterprises, avoiding mass-scale closures, Kuchma warned.

He called for the council's efforts to promote Ukraine's economic integration with CIS states.

Ukraine is losing sales and raw materials markets in the CIS, Kuchma said.

He cited as absurd Ukraine's centralised buying of potato from Poland, with Belarus offering it for a two-fold lower price.

Commenting on Ukraine's socio-political situation and relations between its power branches, Kuchma admitted that he and the government had a serious opposition from both left and right-wing forces.

According to Kuchma, in pouring criticism on the president and the government the opposition does not offer remedies for making things better or comes up with unacceptable bids, such as the restoration of the USSR.

Ukraine's situation might be improved by putting a new constitution in effect this year, Kuchma said.

Kuchma Aide on Drafting New Constitution

WS2609144995 Kiev UKRAYINA MOLODA in Ukrainian 22 Sep 95 pp 1,3

["Exclusive" interview with Fedir Burchak, presidential adviser for legal issues and member of the Ukrainian Constitutional Commission, by Dmytro Lykhoviy; place and date not given: "Constitution as a New Constant of Compromise. Fedir Burchak: 'The New Constitution Will Become a Constitution of the Transitional Period, and the Law on Power Will Be Its Precursor'" — first four paragraphs are UKRAYINA MOLODA introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] There is a new item on the Ukrainian political hit parade. Its proud name is constitution. A week has elapsed today since Ukraine began washing out the blot of unconstitutionality from its body. As everyone knows, we are the last country of the former Soviet Union that still has a basic law written by the immortal author of the "Virgin Land" and the hero of the "Small Land," Leonid Brezhnev. A week ago President Leonid Kuchma informed another dear secretary general — that of the Council of Europe, Daniel Tarschys — that a new Ukrainian constitution might be drafted by the end of this year. The gentlemanly agreement between Ukraine and the Council of Europe

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envisions that a constitution will finally be passed by mid-March next year, and an agreement between the president and the parliament will be passed by mid-June. Therefore, to manage to hold a popular debate on this bill, the people's best servants — the lawmakers — should reach agreement on a draft constitution within the next few months.

Supreme Council Chairman Moroz is convinced that the month after the 18 September meeting of the Constitutional Commission will be the most important one in the entire process of drafting a new constitution. All we can do is to agree with him and note that a tug of war between representatives of antagonistic political forces has already started at the beginning of the most important month. We must admit that for the authors of the Ukrainian SSR Constitution — the communists — and the creators of the draft basic law of the blessed integral Ukraine — the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists — it is hard to coordinate their positions. We can thus be sure that we are facing at least six months of unrest, because it is namely unrest that hardens the constitutional steel.

On 18 September, the preamble of the draft was already passed, which, according to Moroz, is the quintessence of the entire bill. One can say that this is merely a paragraph of unbacked declarations. Even this, however, is causing an avalanche of heated debates. The preamble contains the words "striving to ensure the individual's rights, freedoms, and decent living conditions." Certain lawyers think this is absurd, and are expecting a repeat vote on this item.

The next meeting of the Constitutional Commission will be held in October. UKRAYINA MOLODA will traditionally keep its readers inform, and today we present an exclusive interview with Doctor Fedir Burchak, member of the Constitutional Commission and presidential consultant for legal issues. Mr. Burchak (who is also chairman of the Committee for Legislative Initiatives) believes that the constitutional agreement will become a precursor of the new constitution, the new basic law will not last more than 200 years, and that direct force will become its fundamental principle.

[Lykhoviy] Fedir Hiibovych, the events of the last few days have shown that the process of drafting the new constitution is being pushed. Will this hastiness not affect the quality of the new basic law?

[Burchak] I would not call this hastiness. The point is that a great deal of materials have already been drafted, there are several drafts, and it is actually time to push the process. This is required for two reasons: First, the constitutional agreement envisions that the basic law must be passed within a year after its signing. Second, once the document is drafted, the Supreme Soviet will need some time to examine it and, perhaps, present its own remarks. Therefore, it will be possible to pass the constitution by the deadline envisioned by the constitutional agreement only if the document is ready by the end of this year.

The process of coordinating it is uneasy. There are draft constitutions presented by different parties. Moreover, there is a working group of lawyers — experts in state building — who should draft one internally integral basic law by generalizing materials prepared by Constitutional Commission sections and the existing drafts, because drafts based on diametrically different approaches cannot eventually coexist. This means that we should define our positions on the structure of state authority and economic issues, and develop one opinion on these issues, which would reflect the current realities. Additionally, the constitution is correlated with current legislation, for example, with the Law on Property envisioning private property, the Declaration of State Sovereignty, and the Act of Independence. However, we must progress by taking into account specific realities.

[Lykhoviy] It seems that it will not be easy to search for compromises while drafting the final version of the constitution. One cannot but notice another reason for a confrontation within society, however. I have in mind the method of passing a new basic law. There are proposals to adopt it at a nationwide referendum, the Constitutional Assembly, the Supreme Soviet, or after a special preliminary referendum on fundamental issues. Which way of passing a new constitution do you — as one of those who are directly drafting it — consider to be most appropriate and reliable?

[Burchak] When the constitutional agreement was being drafted, there was a proposal to pass a constitution by an assembly comprising representatives of various parties and regions. According to the current Constitution, however, it is the Supreme Council's prerogative to pass a basic law. One cannot stick to this postulate, however. If the parliament is unable to adopt certain laws, one may turn to the people and put this issue to a referendum. Of course, a referendum is the last resort. If an unequivocal answer is needed, however, a referendum is suitable. It may happen that it will be impossible to pass a constitution without a referendum.

[Lykhoviy] Does the president share this principle?

[Burchak] Leonid Kuchma believes that the issue of adopting a new constitution must be resolved as soon as possible. To reach agreement within the Supreme Council would be the simplest way to do so. If the parliament fails to reach a compromise on constitutional provisions, however, we will have to turn to the people.

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Our country cannot exist with virtually no constitution for so many years. By the way, the constitutional agreement also envisions putting a draft basic law to a referendum.

[Lykhoviy] Division of powers will certainly become one of the cornerstones of the new basic law. Russia, for example, while passing its Constitution during a nationwide vote, somewhat shifted that balance toward the president. What are relevant trends in Ukraine? And the main thing: Fedir Hlibovych, how will the constitutional agreement, around which so many lances have been crushed, be coordinated with the future Ukrainian Constitution?

[Burchak] The constitutional agreement resolved certain issues proceeding from the principle of dividing power, and precisely defined powers of all branches. So, the agreement has to be considered during the drafting of a new constitution. Those who deny this want to suggest a different model of state administration. They want to build a parliamentary republic. Of course, this form of organization of state authority is also possible, though it is efficient only if the economy is completely separated from the state. For example, although there have been over 40 changes of government in Italy since the war, the state and its structures have functioned in one way, and the economy in another, and it has been developing. However, since almost 80 percent of property is managed by the state in Ukraine, the parliament is unable to resolve all issues. There should be strong executive branch, which would have a possibility to efficiently resolve all economic issues. The presidential form of administration is thus most appropriate, at least during the transitional period. It is clear that given the current division of powers — according to which the parliament passes laws, controls the budget, and performs legislative functions, and the president is at the head of the entire system of executive authority — a basic law must envision a system of counterbalances and restraints in relations between the legislative and executive branches.

In a unitary state parliament functions only in the center — it has no structures in the regions. The intentions to preserve the system of councils, which are frequently voiced, do not conform to the principle of dividing powers proclaimed in the Declaration of Ukrainian State Sovereignty. The parliament governs society through laws as common norms, and as regards the executive branch, it should penetrate the entire society and secure the implementation of laws in the regions, in which self-government bodies should operate.

[Lykhoviy] But even if you say that a significant number of deputies do not want the power bill to become a precursor of the new Constitution....

[Burchak] I want to say that there cannot be one opinion on any issue in parliament. We must search for compromises, and I think the intention to settle all controversies in a civilized manner is strong in Ukraine. The principle of democracy must be in force: The minority preserves the right to express its opinion, but it is the majority that wins. By the way, this was also the case during the signing of the constitutional agreement.

The constitutional agreement is a compromise. Certain clauses of the power bill, which was incorporated in it, also represent compromises. Although it has not been ruled out that during the drafting of a new constitution certain clauses may be revised, it is impossible to totally reject them, for which certain people are calling.

[Lykhoviy] Can one thus state that the search for compromises, which was initiated before the signing of the constitutional agreement, will be continued during the debate on the new constitution?

[Burchak] It should be continued. A civilized manner always implies searching for compromises. One must understand, however, that one cannot make people "jump" from one extremity to another all the time. If we decided to proceed along the path of market reforms, we must progress, and not take one step forward and two steps back. I will once again emphasize that we need compromises, and a new constitution should establish a civilized base for all branches of state power, so that everybody performs their work and economic rules of social life are clearly defined.

[Lykhoviy] It is hard to not agree that the process of adopting a new constitution is taking place at a particular stage of Ukrainian history. In this regard, let us recall that the "Stalin" and "Brezhnev" constitutions also summed up particular historical periods. Fedir Hlibovych, do you think that the constitution which will soon be passed will last as long as, for example, the U.S. Constitution, or will it become another temporary phenomenon — a peculiar "Kuchma" basic law?

[Burchak] It is currently hard to say how long the new Ukrainian constitution will be in force. It is primarily supposed to be a constitution of the transitional period. Moreover, unlike the Soviet constitutions which basically represented declarations and provisions we had to observe through a system of normative acts, this constitution is to be a law of direct force. One would be able to directly refer to it.

The U.S. Constitution, which is believed to be the most stable one, is very laconic. However, numerous amend-

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ments have been added to it, which adjusted or explained its provisions. The Ukrainian constitution is more detailed, and the change of economic foundations and production relations require that it be altered. One thing is important: It should secure an appropriate legislative basis for strengthening Ukraine's independence, protecting human rights and freedoms, and ensuring a democratic way of social development.

[Lykhoviy] At the 18 September meeting of the Constitutional Commission, Oleksandr Moroz noted that the preamble determines the entire document. In this regard, I would like to ask you what are the essential differences between the new constitution and the previous one, apart from provisions you have already mentioned?

[Burchak] I believe that human rights and freedoms should be more defined in a more detailed way with accordance to the acts on public and civic rights. Citizenship is another principal issue. There are also relations between the legislative and executive branches, and the structure of parliament as either a one- or two-chamber body, because many regions now want their place under the sun. It is thus necessary to define the regions' powers and the scope of their self-government, simultaneously preventing separatist processes.

[Lykhoviy] Fedir Hlibovych, do you agree that the adoption of a new constitution will definitely stabilize the political situation in our state? After resolving the issues of private property, symbols, bilingualism, and dual citizenship, will the social confrontation over these issues be removed?

[Burchak] It should be removed. I want to emphasize that the minority should yield to the majority in a democratic society, and I am convinced that a new constitution will stabilize the situation in the state and remove all incongruities and dot all the "i's" with regard to the issue of the division of power.

Tkachenko Concerned Over High Immigration Rate

LD2609205795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1731 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] KIEV, Sept 26 (Interfax - Ukraine) — Deputy Ukrainian parliament speaker Oleksandr Tkachenko, meeting on Tuesday with the European branch representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said that a difficult migration situation is taking place in Ukraine.

According to him, over 1,006,000 people have immigrated to Ukraine over the past two years. "Of particular concern are illegal immigrants whose number is increasing," said Tkachenko.

He also said that the number of people who asked local state bodies to grant them refugee status in Ukraine is growing, too. Such applications have come from over 8,700 people over the past year.

"Ukraine is also struggling to solve the difficult problems associated with the return of deported citizens," including housing and employment, he said. As of July 1995 over 240,000 Crimean Tatars and around 12,000 Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Germans have returned to Ukraine.

There are also those whose migration is connected with the consequences of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in 1986. "Over 210,000 people have been resettled from the zone close to the nuclear plant and around 12,00 more are to move away from the zone," he said.

"The difficult financial situation in the country makes it impossible to provide housing and employ all the displaced persons," Tkachenko said.

Economic Issues

Kuchma on Need for 'Considerable' State Onwership

MM2609110495 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Viktor Drozd: "Economy Puts Authorities to the Test"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev — The pressing tasks of economic reform and the means of overcoming the crisis were discussed at a two-day all-Ukraine conference involving academics and practical specialists. L. Kuchma and Ye. Marchuk delivered reports.

The president stressed in particular that the crux of the transformations within the national economic complex boils down to the creation of a state-regulated model economy with a social thrust. It must embrace all the best elements of world and national science and practical experience. Although all forms of economic activity will be tested for reliability, L. Kuchma pointed out, the proportion of state ownership will remain considerable in the future, but labor collectives must undoubtedly take part in controlling this sector of the economy.

The transformations must take into consideration the special feature of the prevailing system and the Ukrainian people's traditions. That is why the authorities are now undergoing the most rigorous of tests — the economy is putting them to the test.

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Kuchma: Economic Situation More Complicated

LD2609163795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1335 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] KIEV, Sept 26 (Interfax - Ukraine) — The current economic situation in Ukraine is more complicated than ever before in four years of independence, President Leonid Kuchma told the first meeting of the Presidential Council of Employers and Producers Tuesday in Kiev.

The Ukrainian leader called on Council members for prompt elaboration on their recommendations for tax reform. "Nobody will trust us as long as we do not have a clear tax system," said the President.

He urged state support of enterprises whose products are competitive, and said such support is rendered to enterprises on the verge of bankruptcy at the moment. "We must not support them no matter how painful it might be," said Kuchma.

At the same time, "we cannot allow the dismissal of half of Ukrainian workers. Our task is to make a well-balanced decision."

The President called for reform of the salary and pension system.

The Presidential Council of Employers and Producers was formed under a presidential decree on July 26, 1995, as an analytical and consultative body. It is headed by the Chairman of the Ukrainian National Assembly for Enterprise Serhiy Pogorelov.

Kuchma Decree Allows Investment in Property Abroad

WS2709105395 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 2353 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Sept. 24 — A recent decree by President Leonid Kuchma allows Ukrainian residents to invest in property abroad.

These investments, according to the decree, may take the form of proprietary rights or actual property, apart from raw materials, components and spare parts as well as highly liquid goods and exports subject to licenses or quotas and will be assessed in foreign convertible currency, basing on international market prices.

Overseas property investments will require licenses to be issued by the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Sales of property, invested according to the decree, constitute an exportation of goods, and the receipts from their sales must be deposited in accounts in authorized banks.

In his decree, Kuchma ordered the Foreign Trade Ministry to give the State Customs Committee monthly data on individual licenses issued.

Marchuk Outlines Economic Goals, Methods

AU2609153395 Kiev URYADOVYY KURYER in Ukrainian 19 Sep 95 p 4

[Report by the Press Service of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers: "The Ukrainian Government's Economic Priorities"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 15 September, Ukraine's Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk delivered a speech at the All-Ukrainian Conference of Economists where he described the main trends in the government's activity in conditions of our state's market economy transformation. He familiarized participants in the conference with the main points of the Draft Program for the Cabinet of Ministers Activity that will soon be submitted to the Supreme Council for consideration.

The actions planned by the government are expected to boost the population's effective demand and commodity production. Particular emphasis will be on support for the light and foodstuffs industries. State assistance will also be given to small-scale production and small businesses.

The prime minister underscored the fact that the program clearly sets the most essential priorities in the Ukrainian economy and envisages support primarily for those branches and industries whose products may replace imported ones and turn out to be competitive. Marchuk pointed out that, as confirmed by expert analysis in the process of work on the Draft Program, Ukraine has everything necessary to extricate from the crisis situation those industries which concentrate the nation's highest industrial, scientific-technological, and innovation potential and intellect.

Yevhen Marchuk then said that of particular importance for the government is the statement in the Ukrainian presidential speech at the festive meeting dedicated to our state's Independence Day to the effect that we must look more intensively and persistently for our own market transformation model. This does not mean, however, that Ukraine claims the right to some exceptional originality or that we need to look for some unique model to be able to follow the path of human civilization. Through studying the experience and lessons of market transformations in Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers expects, in the near future, to be able to neutralize negative consequences of the errors and miscalculations and avoid their recurrence in the future.

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The most significant of these include the lack of control over the situation in the commodity-production sphere; absence of coordination between the actions of governmental and regional structures due to the distorted perception of the economic liberalization policy; spontaneity in the destatization and privatization processes; shortcomings in the system for remuneration for labor and material incentives; flaws in the structural policy, excessive use of energy- and resources-intensive components of production; criminalization of production and social relations, and so on.

Yevhen Marchuk noted the following paradox: Our state is plunging down to the category of underdeveloped countries in terms of the gross domestic product and national income per capita, the quality of nutrition, the birth and death rates, and differentiation of the incomes of different categories of the population. At the same time, its production potential, in particular, volumes of production of electric energy, the system of transport communication, the level of education and skills of workers, and also possibilities of the scientific and technological foundation that make it possible to create space machinery and high technologies and to build advanced missiles, aircraft, ships, and other products, is at the level of highly advanced states. Such contradictions require profound and objective scientific analysis, accurate assessment, and unorthodox actions. Setting the goal to overcome these contradictions, the government will actively promote the creation of necessary preconditions for establishing civilized market relations. This is, first and foremost, the creation of a corresponding legislative foundation, orientation toward our own economic foundation, and determination of optimal structural and temporal parameters for establishing a market economy.

The prime minister stressed that the recovery and upgrading of material production is a decisive condition for raising the population's purchasing power and for overcoming inflation and other economic and social problems. That is why the government regards support and incentives for Ukrainian commodity producers as a priority task. The development and implementation of a large complex of measures will promote its resolution. These measures will include adjustment of the enterprises' consumption funds, improvement of the mechanism of total reorganization in the production sphere and, through it, preferential credit support for those enterprises that are capable of stepping up production of competitive products for domestic and external markets. They will also include measures to encourage the use of technologies that may help increase the manufacture of those goods that may replace imports and may be used for export, to boost investment activity through protecting initial capital from inflation, and to channel foreign credits and technological assistance primarily into the production sphere; special measures will be taken to overcome the payments crisis, and to lower the pace of inflation and interest on credits.

It is planned to introduce certain amendments into the state's external economic course. Considerable attention will be given to search for possibilities of joining efforts with foreign partners in the implementation of large-scale projects in which all sides will be interested, and efficient use of Ukraine's geopolitical situation will be accentuated, because Ukraine must be a connecting bridge between the East and West. Joint development of medical technology projects that take into account the possibilities of Chernobyl as a unique world laboratory, is a very promising trend.

Ye. Marchuk pointed out that Ukraine is becoming more attractive for foreign investments. More than 2,000 joint enterprises presently work in our state, and they account for more than 3 percent of the gross domestic product. However, unfortunately, Ukraine is behind other CIS states where it comes to attracting foreign capital. Financial stabilization and the lowering of the level of inflation and risk during the investment process will contribute to the creation of a positive investment climate. The government proceeds from the fact, stressed Yevhen Marchuk, that Ukraine must learn assiduously how to use appropriate forms of industrial integration that have been worked out by world experience. Particular attention must be given to intensifying long-term bilateral and multilateral accords with foreign countries.

The difficult but much needed process for reforming agrarian relations has been triggered that must affect, first and foremost, financial relations with rural areas. The state is gradually giving up the practice of imposing conditions on agricultural commodity producers, becoming, instead, their partner and promoting normal agricultural activity. The change in the principles of forming the state's foodstuffs fund, the introduction of a contractual form of products' procurement, and services of the agrarian exchange have largely untied the hands of villagers, who have been given a free hand in dealing with their products. The village is becoming an equal participant in market relations.

The prime minister spoke much about issues of the government's social policy. Its goal for the immediate future is the prevention of further impoverishment of the majority of the population in conditions of a crisis situation in the economy. First of all, he stressed, it is necessary to find the most efficient incentives for boosting the participation of the able-

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bodied population in production and for bringing out people's entrepreneurial qualities, something that will make it possible to create a foundation for the well-being of the family as the state's basic unit.

Social policy must apply to all strata of the population. However, priority is given to those who work, because it is upon them that the accumulation of the national wealth depends, as well as the replenishment of the state budget and the creation of corresponding funds that constitute the material basis for implementing scientific-technological and social programs.

It is only on such a condition that the state will be able to fulfill its social commitments regarding the least protected strata of the population.

Minister Demidenko on Crimea Energy Issues

954F3515A Simferopol KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 95 p 1

[Interview with Crimean acting prime minister Arkadiy Demidenko by V. Savchenko, under the "Topical Interview" rubric; place and date not given: "And Winter Cold Could Become Policy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Never before has waiting for winter been so anxious as today. The heads of various services, speaking on television, radio, and in the newspapers, have already informed us that there is not enough fuel, electricity, or gas. To this are added problems with the repair of heating systems and roofing in residential buildings. A rumor born in a passing conversation becomes overgrown with incredible details. Judging by everything, we are in for a "merry" winter, only we will not be in the mood for laughter. But how is the situation with preparation for the cold season being assessed in the Government of Crimea? We turned to acting prime minister Arkadiy Demidenko for an answer.

"We must prepare ourselves for the fact that winter will be complicated," he said. "The weather forecast is severe, and the energy crisis in Ukraine is intensifying. Incidentally, the situation in Russia is not so great either, although it does have energy resources. In order to be able to deal with the situation that has been created, it will be necessary to do serious work in all directions. We have already managed to do a great deal. The main thing is that we are regularly and intensively filling the Glebovskoye underground gas storage tank with gas. We should pump into it about 500 million cubic meters of gas. As of today, about 70 percent of the planned volume has been pumped. Every day, on the Black Sea shelf and in the subsoil, we extract on our own about 2 million cubic meters of gas, our requirements being more than 6 million cubic meters. Therefore, with gas, I think, the situation should be more or less stable. Even if we do not receive a sufficient quantity of gas from the Kharkovtransgaz mainline, at some minimum level we will be able to live on the output and the gas pumped in the storage tank."

[Savchenko] But our boiler houses also need fuel oil.

[Demidenko] Work on obtaining and accumulating it is also being conducted intensively. As of today, across Crimea as a whole, more than 70 percent of the necessary fuel oil has been stored up. And we are doing everything so that any funds that appear in the budget should be used only for its procurement.

But the sorest spot, of course, are the boilers heating the institutional housing. From the point of view of commonsense logic, we could say that this is not our concern. One might say, let the plants, factories, the military, and the railway people to whom the housing belongs concern themselves with preparing for the winter. But we understand very well that the people living in these buildings are also Crimeans, and they, finding themselves in a difficult situation, will first of all go to the local organs of executive authority, to the government, and we will have to intervene in any case. To set in motion the resolution of the problem, which has come to a head, we sent reasoned letters to the ministers of defense and transport, and to the Ministry of the Defense Industry.

The residents of military camps have found themselves in a most difficult situation. More than 30,000 families have been practically abandoned by the great politicians, who at the negotiations between Ukraine and Russia on the Black Sea Fleet simply forgot about the people, about the military families. It turns out that the maintenance of the communal facilities at these camps again falls to the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, to the government, and we are not in a position to bear this. We are thinking of sending an open letter to President Yeltsin with a request to take all necessary measures for the protection of the people living in these camps.

[Savchenko] The greatest number of questions to the editorial board have come from readers these days in connection with the disconnecting of electricity. Why has such a situation taken shape?

[Demidenko] I will immediately cite you some figures. Crimea now needs on the order of 800 megawatts of electricity a day. This is the minimum. But a limit has been set for us of 625 megawatts, and during the hours of the so-called maximum, 150 more megawatts will be taken from us according to an emergency disconnect plan. This is happening because, first of all, there are

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no reserves of fuel at the thermal power stations, and second, the resources of the hydroelectric stations have been exhausted. As is well known, the Dnieper is getting shallower. The entire load with respect to the generation of electrical power falls to the nuclear stations.

But today the problem is not so much energy resources for the generation of power as it is of money, of which there is none. Crimea borrowed from Ukraine more than 6 trillion karbovantsy. Of this sum, the lion's share is accounted for by agricultural consumers. We had counted on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, having gathered in and sold their harvest, being able to pay their debts, but, unfortunately, this is as yet not happening. The population does not do a good job of paying for the use of electric power. And the population points that have recently formed around the cities are not doing this at all, although the consumption of electrical power there is very great. At the same time, the people of Simferopol, in contrast to others, are paying their debts to the power engineering sector almost completely. Owing to a lack of money in the budget, enterprises of communal ownership—schools, preschools, hospitals—cannot pay their debts. In these conditions, it is necessary to switch from a plan to cut off electrical power to a stricter schedule of its supply.

It will not be possible to get by without a regime of the very severest economy. It is possible that schools and institutions of higher learning will switch to a six-day schedule, in order to cut back on evening classes, and to lengthen the schools' winter vacation.

[Savchenko] Are these measures being extended to industrial enterprises?

[Demidenko] They have worked very seriously lately: Over a month and a half, they have significantly reduced the electrical power debt. We were able to resolve the issue of mutual payments with Ukraine with respect to the electric power debts of the State Committee for Water Management. There is already the conviction that the North Crimea channel will not cease work prematurely. This is important for the republic. We will be able to lay the basis for the future harvest and to fill the Mezhgornoye reservoir. As a result, the people of Simferopol and Sevastopol will not be left without water. But economizing on electric power is necessary.

We have somewhat decreased the volume of capital and routine housing repairs, again owing to a lack of funds, but almost the entire program has been implemented with respect to the repair of roofing and the most complicated heating systems. I stress that we have not been able to do everything, but I can say unequivocally that the government has held the situation fast with respect to preparing for the winter.

[Savchenko] But will we not still have to warm ourselves with small stoves during the winter? And are they even being sold?

[Demidenko] I do not think that this will be such an urgent question, but probably the commercial system will have to think about there being a supply of these stoves. I am sure that in three or four years, Ukraine and Crimea have the chance to get out of this crisis situation in which they find themselves. For this, there has already been work done on tax and financial policy. It is simply not possible to do everything in a year or two. There are no miracles in the economy. I have already spoken about this once.

[Savchenko] Now that the days are becoming shorter and the time that the electric power is shut off is getting longer, one can just not get by without candles and kerosene! How are Crimeans being supplied with them?

[Demidenko] There are candles on sale. In my building, the electricity is turned off regularly, and I have several candles, because it is necessary in some way to get through until they turn on the lights.

[Savchenko] Kerosene is probably also necessary! But there is none where it used to be sold.

[Demidenko] At one time there was no demand for it. But now we want to organize points for the sale of kerosene to the population, even if in small quantities.

[Savchenko] There have always been complaints about the repair of heating systems. Now, they say, payment will also be required for work done.

[Demidenko] If an apartment has not been privatized and is on the list of the local council, then everything is done at the expense of the budget; if it has been privatized, then according to the terms of the contract, the resident himself pays for repairs.

[Savchenko] That is, market relations are entering into force here?

[Demidenko] Of course. This is normal. Now we are seriously working on starting the production and installation of gas and water meters. A version is being worked out of the joint production of gas meters with a foreign firm—the cheapest, the most efficient. Having installed them, many people will immediately feel the benefit.

[Savchenko] Arkadiy Fedorovich, how do matters stand with supplying the population with solid fuel?

[Demidenko] There has been much argument on the price of coal. Now it has been determined—4.5 million a tonne for preferential users. And immediately intensive sale began of that coal that there was in the storehouses.

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Several times as much firewood has been stored up as last year. Now it is being sold. In addition, the population, and especially those who belong to the group of returning deported peoples, can conclude contracts with the State Committee on Forestry and Timber Cutting.

[Savchenko] This in order to avoid the barbarous destruction of trees in the villages and forest belts that is going on now?

[Demidenko] We have already realized that forbidden fruit is sweet. It is better to organize provision of the population with firewood than to prohibit.

[Savchenko] And a final question. One would like in at least some way to lift the spirits of our readers. Perhaps it is not worth supercharging the situation, and there is some hope of a warm, bright future?

[Demidenko] Of course, we are doing everything possible to withstand the winter. And one must not lose heart in any situation. We appeal to everyone: Have more patience, and economize on the resources we have at all costs.

[Savchenko] Yes, that is true. It is necessary to prepare for winter in such a way that people's mood not become gloomy. Otherwise, the winter cold could become policy.

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Belarus

Summary of Foreign Minister's UN Session Remarks

WS2709074495 Minsk BELAPAN in English 0813 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] On September 25 a general political discussion started within the framework of the 50th session of the UN General Assembly.

According to the Press and Information Department of the Belarusian foreign office, speaking at the session Belarusian foreign minister Uladzimir Syanko appreciated the 50-year activity of the United Nations Organization. At the same time he pointed out that the UN system needs reforming in order to respond to threats to international security taking into consideration the interests of all UN member states.

Touching upon the problem of regional conflicts the Belarusian minister stressed that Belarus firmly comes out against forcible methods for their settlement. On behalf of the Belarusian leadership he expressed conviction that attaining the settlement of conflict situations the UN should not yield to the temptation of using military forces.

Speaking about issues concerning the strengthening of international security Mr. Syanko said that the Republic of Belarus was and still remains a staunch supporter of strengthening the regime of nuclear non-proliferation, confirms again its non-nuclear status, and is fully resolved to fulfill the conditions of the agreement for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from its territory in full measure. Mr. Syanko announced Belarus' aspiration for the universal prohibition of chemical weapons, a ban on the export of anti-infantry mines, and the resumption of the fulfillment of Belarus' commitments under the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty.

Touching upon issues concerning the development of economic dialogue within the framework of the UN Organization the Belarusian minister drew the attention of the international community to Belarus' proposal to arrange an international conference for the stable development of countries with economies in transition in 1997. He emphasized the importance of Belarus' admittance to the World Trade Organization as soon as possible, which could be an illustration of a fair attitude towards Belarus as a founder of the UN Organization.

Mr. Syanko dwelt at length on the economic, ecological and medical consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe. In this regard Belarus is ready to sign memoranda for the development of bilateral cooperation on Chernobyl problems with the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UNESCO, and other international organizations. An international conference scheduled for March 1996 in Minsk must become an important part of such cooperation.

In conclusion the Belarusian foreign minister expressed gratitude on behalf of the government to the delegations and leadership of the states, above all Portugal, that influenced the decision of the previous UN General Assembly session for the reduction of Belarus' contribution to fund UN peace-keeping operations.

EU Official: Democratic Elections Condition for Agreement

WS2609145695 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Democratic legislative election are a condition for signing a long-term and all-encompassing agreement between the EU and Belarus said Klaus Schneider, deputy chief of the EU Department for Relations With CIS States, who arrived in Minsk as head of a group of EU observers. In his opinion, a temporary agreement on trade cooperation will be signed no later than February 1996, after the assessment of the state and potential of the Belarusian economy. The EU is planning to earmark ECU55 million for Belarus for industrial development.

Aide Calls For Closer Integration With Russia

LD2609190795 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: by diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MINSK, Sept 26 (Interfax-West) — Vladimir Zametalin, Belarusian president's deputy chief of staff and head of his press service, called for closer integration with Russia.

Zametalin told Interfax that the integration cannot be removed from the common agenda of the two countries for numerous reasons, one of which is the historical ties between them.

According to Zametalin, the recent meeting of the Russian and Belarussian leaders had covered numerous economic issues so as to provide an impetus for the integration.

He emphasized that the possibility of a Russian-Belarusian federation or confederation was not discussed as yet.

Contrary to what numerous media report, during his Kiev visit last Saturday's Alyaksandr Lukashenka and Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma did not discuss

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a confederation of three Slavic CIS member nations, Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

"The Kiev talks covered only the issues surrounding the customs union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. Ukraine staying away from the union slows down to a certain degree the implementation of the Free Trade Treaty between Belarus and Ukraine," Zametalin said.

Lukashenka Spokesman Explains Visit to Moscow

WS2709092895 Minsk MMC in English 0802 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Commenting to a MMC correspondent on the visits of Lukashenka to Russia and Ukraine, Uladzimir Zamyatalin, chief of socio-political information department of the presidential administration, said that the main aim of the visits was to make the interaction within CIS more active. "The Belaya Vezha agreement contains concrete regulations which have not been presently carried out. The visits of the president were to refresh these regulations and give them a new impulse." Regarding a draft federal or confederate agreement between Belarus and Russia which, as several mass-media reported, Lukashenka had taken along to the Kremlin, Mr. Zamyatalin spoke very vaguely advising the MMC correspondent to reread the Belaya Vezha agreement more attentively. We will remind that on September 18, on the eve of the visits commenting to a MMC correspondent on the information about a forthcoming signing of a confederate agreement, Mr. Zamyatalin called it "another canard." In reply to a question as why the president sent no remarks on amendments to the Law on elections approved by the parliament to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Zamyatalin did not give a definite answer.

Foreign Economic Relations Minister on Issues

WS2609115295 Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belarusian 23 Sep 95 p 2

[Interview with Mikhail Marynich, minister of foreign economic relations, by Halina Ayzenshtat; place and date not given: "My Motto Remains Unchanged — To Help People"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Ayzenshtat] You became a prominent individual on the Belarusian political stage recently. How can you explain this — by your personal qualities or by the fact that Belarus is looking for access to the world market?

[Marynich] The last part of your question answers all your questions. Because in fact the Republic is looking for ways to increase its exports. So, you see that the visits made by the president and the prime minister to the Baltic states, Ukraine, Poland, Iran, Uzbekistan, China, and .... — they have been made public — imply new markets for us. Do you remember our exhibition in the United Arab Emirates? All these events are "chains" in one policy aimed at finding the routes to those countries that are new to our producers. We have managed to make a breakthrough: We have increased our exports by 30 percent, including — a pleasant fact — the export of complex machine building equipment to such countries as Germany, the United States, England, and Scandinavian countries.

This shows that not only with my assistance, but also thanks to the government's political course in national foreign economic policy, the above-mentioned chain has been found. We must not lose it; moreover, we must further preserve and bolster it.

[Ayzenshtat] In short, what is the essence of Belarusian foreign economic policy?

[Marynich] There is a "popular" phrase — a multivector nature. Precisely this is the most important thing: We must also not lose the markets of former Soviet republics, primarily the Russian market (regrettably, we are gradually losing it; Poland, Germany, and Scandinavian countries are pushing us out of it, they are pushing us out precisely in our traditional products — meat and dairy products, potatoes, vegetables. Hence, we must penetrate into foreign markets and look for investors).

I will repeat myself: Simultaneously, we must "keep" Russia, Kazakhstan.... In Moscow, we established an informational exhibition center to make it possible for numerous diplomats and businessmen who come to the Russian capital from all countries of the world to become familiar with Belarusian goods, obtain necessary consultations, and make contacts. I really appreciate the fact that our embassy in Russia and personally Belarus Ambassador to Russia Danilenka appraised our ministry's proposal and supported it. I am convinced that the center's work will certainly score succeed.

[Ayzenshtat] There is, however, a mass conviction, including among the opposition leaders, that we are only looking at the East, more specifically at Russia. How can you prove the opposite?

[Marynich] By figures. While in 1991 our trade turnover with the West stood at 10-12 percent, it currently accounts for 50 percent — the same turnover as with Russia.

We are working hard in collaboration with international organizations. An agreement signed by our president with the EU is the result of enormous work done by economists and lawyers of our ministry — the Ministry

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of Foreign Economic Relations — who managed to convince and prove that such a document was necessary.

A temporary agreement with the EU and GATT is being currently drafted in our ministry. As you see, we do not limit ourselves to CIS borders.

By the way, taking advantage of this interview, I am inviting producers with various forms of ownership to participate in the Hannover Fair in April 1996 where we would like to show the entire world that Belarus's potential, particularly in the scientific-technical sphere, is sizable. We are currently introducing reform, and we are in need of investments.

[Ayzenshtat] To attract investors, it is necessary to pursue a domestic policy that would convince them that they would not bear losses if they invest in the Belarusian economy.

[Marynich] You are right, no full confidence in us still does not exist, but I believe in what the current government is doing. In addition, the fact the IMF and the World Bank meet us halfway will also melt the ice of the current mistrust. To this end, we also must make serious changes in our legislation by adopting a law or a presidential edict on free economic zones and on selling land to support investment projects. Then, undoubtedly, investments will come quicker.

[Ayzenshtat] Perhaps our talks about the closer integration with Russia also affect the mood of foreign investors. There was a report in the press recently that Russian Deputy Prime Minister A. Bolshakov said that Belarus should not be in a hurry to join the GATT, but it should wait until Russia enters GATT and should coordinate its relevant policy with Russia.

[Marynich] I have not read such a report. I think that each country should choose its own route to join this organization, although we have the same aims. The earlier Belarus, Russia, the Baltic states, and other countries join the GATT the better, because trade will become more civilized then.

[Ayzenshtat] I cannot but draw your attention to the fact that your ministry is trying to open as many trade centers abroad as is possible. How many and in what regions have trade centers been established so far? The most important thing is: Where will you find the many people needed to work there? The last question is likely one of the most difficult for you.

[Marynich] To increase the export potential of our Republic, we are taking advantage of various forms of work, including the opening of trade centers. They have been set up in Riga (Latvia), Vilnius (Lithuania), Bucharest (Romania), and Karlsruhe (Germany); while our next step is to establish trading centers in St.Petersburg, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and China.

There are plans to set up trade and economic offices in Bonn and Leipzig. This is our short-term task. Why are we going along the path of establishing trade centers? The reason for this is that we are running our permanent exhibitions and demonstrate Belarusian goods there.

Undoubtedly, to make such trade centers succeed staff is needed. Regrettably, there is a great, great deficit of relevant experts. For example, along with the Belarusian State University and the Linguistic University, we have drafted programs for training experts in critical professions. We have been receiving such experts — with economic and law diplomas and knowledge of two foreign languages — for two years. Before, we trained our experts in the Russian Foreign Trade Academy in Moscow, and several specialists were trained in the United States and Austria. Thus, the main vacancies have already been filled. I am sure that we will create a good reserve of experts in foreign economic relations, and this will be our golden fund of experts. We are placing stakes on the young people and train them in our foreign economic missions in Austria, the United States, and England.

[Ayzenshtat] This shows that we are not going to retreat from our sovereignty, are we?

[Marynich] We will never do this! On the contrary! As regards the customs union with Russia, it is a step toward the establishment of a proper economic basis to strengthen our sovereignty. Why? Because in Russia, my colleagues and I see primarily a market that is large and profitable for us.

[Ayzenshtat] Perhaps you never thought that you would deal with foreign economic activities, did you?

[Marynich] It was likely my destiny. I have a construction engineering degree (I graduated from a polytechnic college). At the beginning of the 1970s, I was building roads and electric power stations in Afghanistan. When I returned home, I was directed to the College of Foreign Languages and graduated; then I was supposed to go to work in a trade mission in Canada. However, at the last moment (by that time I quit my former post of chief of a large installation and building office), Henadz Bartashevich, who was the Minsk City Party Committee secretary at the time, offered me a job as deputy chairman of the Moskovskiy District in Minsk, adding that if I did not agree, no other work was waiting for me in Belarus.

[Ayzenshtat] Hence, it turns out that when you were nominated to the post of foreign economic relations

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minister, this was not an accident. One begins to think that our staff policy is not at all so chaotic, as it seems to those who are standing on the sidelines of this process.

[Marynich] Yes, I think that my current experience and training are of great assistance to me now. I, however, obtained the post of Minsk mayor without any connections.

[Ayzenshtat] But they got rid of you quite soon!

[Marynich] Yes, when some deputies understood that the city's authorities were strong, they did not like it. When the government decided to send me to Austria, they initiated my dismissal.

[Ayzenshtat] What, however, made your well-wishers so dissatisfied that they fired you?

[Marynich] I think that they, first of all, needed a softer individual. They stopped their choice at Herasimenka.... [not further explained]

[Ayzenshtat] Did this embarrass him?

[Marynich] I personally tried to do everything to spare his feelings, because it was important for me to preserve the team that I managed to assemble in the executive council. Fortunately, I did not make a mistake and these people are still working there.

I have known Uladzimir Vasilyavich Yarmoshin for a long time, since we were young college graduates. I worked in the building sector, and he worked in the production sector. Later, we worked in one system: I was the chairman of the city executive committee, and he was the chairman of the Kastrychnitskiy District Executive Committee in Minsk.

[Ayzenshtat] So, you recommended to the president that he nominate Yarmoshin to the post of Minsk mayor; you backed him adamantly, despite the facts revealed by Kuchinskiy during his inspection, did you not?

[Marynich] Yes, I recommended him because I believed that the team that was created by me had and still has great potential, and precisely when Yarmoshin heads it. A city is a very complicated mechanism and it is very easy to blame something on an individual. Uladzimir Vasilyavich is straightforward and open; he can take responsibility for some things and be accountable for his decisions. Any label can be stuck to such an individual. [passage omitted]

President's 'Triad' of Edicts To Improve Economy

WS2709103695 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0400 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka has signed the privatization program, which is supposed to become a basis for dynamic development of economic reform in Belarus. In the immediate future, Alyaksandr Lukashenka intends to sign an edict on state investment policy which will grant foreign investors the right to purchase, on specific terms, certain enterprises and their territories for their subsequent technological upgrading. The third edict which is currently being drafted envisions the creation of free trade zones in Belarus entitled to certain tax breaks for those projects which serve the Republic's national interests. The triad planned by the president, comprised of privatization, investments, and free trade zones will undoubtedly facilitate the improvement of the state's economic situation in social and market aspects.

Moldova

Snegur Calls For Inclusion of Moscow in European Policy

LD2609202395 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1848 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Mikhail Kalmykov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] STRASBOURG, September 26 (Itar-Tass) — Moldova is positive about the prospects for Russia's entry into the Council of Europe, President of Moldova Mircea Snegur told Itar-Tass in an interview here today.

The Moldavian president was a guest of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. In no circumstances should the Russian factor be excluded from European policy, including the discussion of the problem of NATO's eastward expansion, he stressed.

Touching on the issue of the withdrawal of the 14th army units from Moldova, the president reminded of the agreement with Russia on a three-year stage-by-stage pullout of Russian units which was signed on October 21, 1994.

We suppose that in the light of the latest statements from Moscow the sides may raise a question of forming a military alliance or collective security forces on the territory of the former Soviet Union, Mircea Snegur maintained.

"We have the Constitution which does not allow us to join any military bloc and station foreign armed forces on our territory. At a meeting with President Boris Yeltsin, we touched upon a proposal on the establishment of a Russian military base in the area of the disposition of the 14th army. However, I asked to take off this issue from the agenda referring to the provisions of our Constitution," the Moldavian president pointed out.

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"We are a small country and our security depends on stability in the neighboring great powers, first of all Russia and Ukraine," Mircea Snegur emphasized. "If the situation there is stable, we will have nothing to worry about," he noted.

Russian Commander Refutes Rumors on Arms Transfer

AU2609145695 Chisinau INFOTAG in English 2025 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tiraspol, September 25 (INFOTAG) — Lieutenant General Valery Yevnevitch, commander of the Russian troops in Dniester, has again denied rumors that a part of Russian armaments have been, allegedly, given to local power bodies. He has stated in his interview with DNESTROVSKAYA PRAVDA of last Saturday [16 September] that "we do not sell our armaments and combat machinery to anybody, and are not evacuating them to Russia." "The Army Withdrawal Treaty has not yet been ratified, hence it is not in force. The Dniester status question is still in the air, too. Currently we are preparing to send to Russia only non-military engineering machinery," Yevnevitch said.

According to him, he has established a normal relationship with the Dniester authorities, and the sides jointly solve all available problems.

On agreement with local power bodies, the Russian troops have annihilated 5,600 mines and shells of pre-WWII age, with some 4,000 units of the same ancient age remaining yet to be blasted. However, the operation has been stopped on the authorities' demand.

"I hope to settle the matter during my forthcoming meeting with the Dniester leadership, and to conclude the operation within several days," Yevnevitch remarked.

He said, the recent army re-arrangements have in no way influenced the troops' combat preparedness which he named as "fairly high." In his words, the biggest problem now is to provide the servicemen and their families with dwellings. The army staff needs some 610 of them. Yevnevitch has complained that the housing construction for officers in Russia has been frozen, and in Tiraspol the construction is financed only as a compensation for the real estate given to Dniester.

Gagauz Delegation Leaves for Turkey

AU2609195295 Chisinau INFOTAG in English 2025 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Comrat, September 25 (INFOTAG) — A Gagauzi delegation headed by Bashkan George Tabunshik left for Turkey today for a one week long visit.

As INFOTAG has been informed by the Turkish Embassy in Chisinau, Mr. Tabunshik and his delegation of four will have talks in Ankara and Istanbul with Turkish Government officials and business circles. The Governor of Gagauzia and the delegation will be received by President Suleyman Demirel on September 27.

During the visit, meetings are planned with leading Turkish economic and trade organizations such as the Foreign Economic Relations Board (attended by members of the Turkish-Moldovan Business Council), Union of Chambers and Stock Exchanges, Union of Turkish Industrialists and Producers of Milk, Meat and Food, Union of Istanbul Textile Exporters, Union of the Industrialists of Soap and Detergents, and Union of Turkish Leather Industrialists.

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Kazakhstan

Caspian States Open Meeting Without Russia

LD2609190895 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, Sept 26 (Interfax) — The second meeting of legal department heads from Foreign Ministries of Caspian states opened in the Kazakh capital of Almaty Tuesday. The first meeting was held in July in Tehran.

Kazakhstan submitted a revised draft convention on the Caspian status for discussion by the meeting participants (the first draft was developed by Kazakhstan in 1993 - IF). Russia submitted its draft of the document in August.

According to the report of an Interfax correspondent, the meeting is being attended by delegations of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Iran.

When opening the meeting, Deputy Kazakh Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Gizzatov [name as received] lamented that Russia did not attend the event "for unforeseen reasons." He made no more comments on the Russian absence. Participants in the Almaty meeting may voice their opinion of the Russian absence on September 27.

Commenting on the draft document, Gizzatov said "Kazakhstan proceeds from previous agreements reached by five Caspian states, historical traditions and a new geo-political situation in the region." He stressed that the Caspian sea must be an area of friendship and good-neighborliness.

Kazakhstan has always stood for Caspian recognition as an inland sea, and not a lake as it is suggested by Russia, said Gizzatov.

Consultations and negotiations are necessary to decide on the Caspian status, said the Kazakh official. The Kazakh stand on the Caspian sea is that all coastal states shall have a possibility of navigation, fishing and use of Caspian skies. Territorial waters, neutral waters and other zones must be set for each Caspian state, he said.

The Caspian seabed must also be divided between the coastal states, stressed Gizzatov. Every Caspian nation shall have a sovereign plan of its development and construction of pipelines on its territory.

In his words, Almaty rejects the idea of common ownership of the Caspian sea because "common means no one's and the world practice does not have such a precedent." Gizzatov stressed that the Kazakh opinion is shared by foreign investors.

Kazakh Government Hails Russia's CIS Policy

LD2609120995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1050 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ALMATY, Sept 26 (Interfax) — The government of Kazakhstan has given a positive response to Russia's new strategic policy aimed at cementing CIS ties.

"I can see no dictate from Russia towards CIS states (in this document - IF)", Kazakh Prime Minister Akezhan Qazhygeldin told a news conference in Almaty on Tuesday.

He said that at last there were some people in Russia realizing there were other states around their country with which it was necessary to build good relations.

The prime minister said Russia's earlier focus on the West or America alone appears to be on the way out.

He described as being justifiable Russia's drive for taking its own place in what used to be the Soviet Union though Moscow must work hard to try to make its partners accept this.

Qazhygeldin spoke of a reversal in the views of the Russian political elite. "Things evolve in a way we wish them to", he said.

Kyrgyzstan

Bishkek Welcomes Moscow Decision on CIS Relations

LD2609191195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BISHKEK, Sept 26 (Interfax) — Kyrgyzstan welcomes Russia's new strategic policy to strengthen interstate relations within the CIS.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin issued a decree on September 14 to enact a document titled "The Strategic Course of the Russian Federation with CIS States." The decree followed the need to "intensify integration within the CIS and improve coordination of Russian executive bodies' activities in this direction."

The head of the international department of the Kyrgyz presidential administration, Baktybek Abdrisayev, told Interfax Monday that the decree "reflected the Russian leadership's realization of the importance of restoring ties, established though many decades in the former Soviet Union."

Since proclamation of independence, many CIS states realized the need to turn to each other, he added.

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Abdrisayev said the Russian leadership "builds its relations with former Soviet republics in a well-balanced and sober-thinking fashion."

Abdrisayev emphasized that "not only purely market economic relations should dictate the conditions of our mutual relations, but also those cultural, historical and human ties that we must preserve at all costs."

Soviet-Era Politician Returns To Lead Communist Party

LD2609165995 Bishkek KABAR in Russian 0820 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Absamat Masaliyev, the former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan, who has great experience and authority as a leader in the republic, has been again put at the helm of the Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan, on the eve of the presidential elections that are to take place on 24 December this year. This decision was made at the plenum of the PKK [Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan], at the request of Sheraly Sydykov, the chairman of Central Executive Committee, who is fully occupied by his duties as a parliament deputy as it is.

Speaking about the elections to the republic's mass media, they emphasized that more than 31 million soms have been spent so far on carrying out referendums and elections in the republic.

Turkmenistan

Conference on Turkmen Oil, Gas Begins in Vienna

LD2609181995 Ashgabat TURKMEN PRESS in Turkmen 1620 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Vienna-Ashgabat — The conference on "The Oil and Gas Sector of Turkmenistan, the Turkmen Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Turkmenistan-Europe" began work today in the capital of Austria, Vienna.

[Turkmen President] Saparmurad Turkmenbashy [Niyazov] entrusted the task of conducting the conference to a government delegation headed by Hakim Ishanov and I. Shikhiyev, deputy prime ministers [with special responsibility for the oil and gas sector] [names and titles as received]. The delegation included Foreign Economic Relations Minister Mered Orazov and relevant officials from the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Oil and Gas of Turkmenistan. [passage omitted]

The first day of the conference aroused great interest among European business circles toward cooperation projects in the field of extracting and transporting Turkmen fuel. Over 200 representatives of 80 companies from Europe, America, and Asia gathered today in the conference hall of one of the most celebrated business centers — the "Austria-Center, Vienna" — and took an active part in the conference that opened here.

The participation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the UN Economic Commission for Europe gave the conference special resonance and authority. Representatives from the French Embassy in Austria, from the Russian Federation delegation to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and a delegation from the Ukrainian trade legation, all located here in Vienna, showed the great interest their countries have in the conference taking place in the Austrian capital. [passage omitted]

Niyazov Discusses Ties With Kazakh President

LD2709095395 Ashgabat TURKMEN PRESS in Russian 1602 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Ashgabat, 26 Sep — A telephone conversation took place today between Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev and Turkmen President Saparmyrat Turkmenbashy [Niyazov]. The heads of the two neighboring countries discussed the prospects of further bilateral cooperation and highlighted the need for its intensification regarding the regulation of new specific and constructive links in the interests of consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the fraternal Turkmen and Kazakh people.

Nursultan Nazarbayev invited Saparmyrat Turkmenbashy to pay an official visit to Kazakhstan at the beginning of November. This invitation was accepted with gratitude. Both presidents instructed their Foreign Affairs Ministries to prepare all the documents relevant to the visit, as well as to organize the visit.

In the course of the conversation, Saparmyrat Niyazov and Nursultan Nazarbayev exchanged opinions on the merits of accords and agreements which may be submitted for signing at the highest level. Both leaders expressed the conviction that their forthcoming meeting will serve the all-round development of contacts between the two neighboring countries, which have considerable economic potential. They also noted that the two peoples' aspiration to cement their spiritual kinship and historical and cultural common characteristics plays an important role in this process.

Saparmyrat Turkmenbashy and Nursultan Nazarbayev wished the peoples of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan prosperity, well-being, and peace.

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Niyazov: Republic Seeks To Build Democratic State

LD2609121995 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1015 GMT 26 Sep 95

[By Lyudmila Glazovskaya]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ASHGABAT, September 26 (Itar-Tass) — Turkmen president Saparmurad Niyazov said in an interview with Itar-Tass today that "our main goal is to build a secular democratic state which would ensure freedom, peace and welfare for its citizens."

"The Turkmens are born democrats. They have to find their own life-style, meeting their humane aspirations, with a desire to live in peace and accord with all the people as the most characteristic feature," said the 55-year-old Turkmen leader who was awarded with an honorable title of "Turkmenbashi" (Father of all Turkmens) by the Tajik parliament in 1993.

Niyazov said that after Turkmenistan had proclaimed its independence in October, 1991, the problem of choosing the means for democratic development turned out to be the question of "life and death of the nation and the state." "Having rejected rather an attractive Western model of democratic development since it was impossible to realize it under Turkmen conditions, we embarked on our own course of a stage-by-stage reform," Niyazov said.

Niyazov is convinced that switching over from "totalitarian rule and communism to normal civil society cannot be achieved in a single leap, but it needs a 'transition', based on the interests of the population and its social welfare. In Turkmenistan, we are seeking to ensure multi-profile transformation of society without cataclysms and with maximum gain," Niyazov said.

Uzbekistan

Parliamentarians Foster Uzbek-Japanese Links

LD2609121195 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1110 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] TASHKENT, Sept 25 (Interfax) - The Japanese parliament intends to closely cooperate with the Uzbek legislative assembly, the head of a Japanese parliamentary delegation Hiroshi Cumagai declared in Tashkent Monday.

The delegation was received by the chairman of the Uzbek legislative assembly Erkin Khalilov. Cumagai said the gravity of intentions of the Japanese parliament is indicated by the fact that the delegation departed for Uzbekistan despite the complicated political situation in Japan.

According to him, the two parliaments are linked so far by thin threads of bilateral contacts which do not correspond to the level of Japanese-Uzbek economic relations. He stressed that Japan has lent $146 million to the Central Asian country. Another loan of about $100 million is expected.

At the meeting in the Uzbek parliament the sides reached agreement on expanding contacts, intensifying exchanges of delegations and sharing experience in lawmaking.

Israeli Cooperation Center Opens Tashkent Club

LD2609084295 Tashkent BIZNES VESTNIK VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Sep 95 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Mashav Has Opened the Shalom"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Shalom peace and friendship club has opened in Tashkent. The Embassy of the State of Israel and the Mashav International Cooperation Center initiated the opening. The Shalom club is to unite those of Uzbekistan's specialists who have undergone professional training on Mashav programs.

The Mashav International Cooperation Center was set up in 1960 under the auspices of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. It provides assistance to young states in developing the agricultural sector and the education, health care, and social spheres. The Mashav center has experience of successful cooperation with Uzbekistan. One of its largest undertakings is the project to grow vegetables at the Ahmad Yassaviy Collective Farm in Tashkent region.

President Karimov's Book Launched in Moscow

MM2609115195 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 22 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by Anatoliy Kondrashov: "Reforms for People"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Uzbek President I. Karimov's book "Uzbekistan on the Path of Deepening Economic Reform" has been launched at the Uzbek Embassy in Moscow. There are two sections to the book — "The Results and Lessons of Phase One of Economic Reform" and "The Tasks and Priorities of Phase Two of Economic Reform." As a result of a major scientific and practical analysis the author has concluded that "collapse" or an unthinking "decline" into the market is no way out of the situation. Ensuring the evolutionary reform of the system — that is what the efforts of Uzbekistan's scientists and practical workers are aimed at.

A feature of the economic transformations in Uzbekistan, as the book convincingly shows, is their targeted

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nature. This means that three million families have received free plots of land for personal subsidiary farming. More than half of those employed in production own shares, property, or means of production. Teachers and workers in science, culture, health care, and other budget-funded organizations — in short, those whose salaries are limited — have received free housing, as have war veterans, "Afghan" veterans, and poor families.

The economic stability that has been achieved has also made the sociopolitical situation in Uzbekistan stable.... And this is the foundation on which the new edifice of statehood is being erected.

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Azerbaijan

OSCE Minsk Group Delegation Arrives in Baku

NC2709093595 Baku TURAN i.: English 1011 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku 26/09/95 TURAN — Last evening the OSCE Minsk Group delegation arrived in Baku. The delegation includes Russian and Finnish co-Chairmen of the Minsk Conference, Valentin Lozinski and Heikke Talvitie, their representatives, Vladimir Kazimirov and Renee Niberg, Turkey's representative, Kamel Ayhan, the employee of the U.S. State Department, Carry Cawano and the representative of the Foreign Ministry of Switzerland, Walter Turhern, which is to take place of the OSCE Chairman after Hungary.

The OSCE delegation is to conduct negotiations with the Azerbaijani administration within the framework of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict in Baku.

Today Foreign Minister, Gasan Gasanov, received the OSCE Minsk Group delegation, that arrived yesterday in Baku.

The Finish co-Chairman of the OSCE Minsk Conference, Heikki Talvitie, said some progress has been achieved during Moscow's round of the Armenian-Azerbaijani talks. He said several concrete and important issues on technical and military-political character have been discussed. "One can say we have achieved strengthening of confidence on these issues. It will allow to achieve success on common agreement", Talvitie said.

He said the cease-fire is the corner-stone in the settlement process. "The key issues must be settled simultaneously with strengthening of the cease-fire regime", Talvitie said. At the same time he said the warring parties must find the final resolution themselves.

Russian co-Chairman of the Minsk Conference, Valentin Lozinski, mentioned the OSCE mission arrived in the region to help the parties to accelerate the negotiations process and conduct it in the constructive atmosphere.

Minister Hasan Hasanov said he liked Talvitie's phrase about strengthening of confidence between the sides. He expressed confidence that the mission will manage to convince the Armenian side to liberate the occupied territories. Hasanov said there must not be the confrontation during the search for the formula on settlement of Shusha and Lachin problem. He thinks there must be constructivism in this issue, that is sovereign rights of Azerbaijan and normal living conditions for the Armenian community must be ensured.

Then the meeting continued behind the closed doors.

Aliyev Meets Minsk Group Chairman

LD2609224595 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2119 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BAKU, Sept 26 (Interfax) — Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev said his country was ready to constructively discuss key issues of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, but cannot tolerate occupation of its territory for years. He was speaking as he received the co-chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Group for Nagorno-Karabakh settlement in Baku Tuesday.

Aliyev emphasized that Baku supported conflict settlement within the OSCE framework and pointed out the need to free occupied Azerbaijani land, repatriate refugees and ensure autonomy for Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan.

The co-chairmen, Finland's Heikki Talvitie and Russia's Valentin Lozovskiy, said the goal of their visit was to promote peace talks and called on the warring sides to show good will in the search for a possible solution.

Tells Group of Hopes for Peace

NC2609195095 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1600 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Azerbaijan is pinning its hopes on the OSCE and its Minsk Group in the solution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and is ready to take constructive steps to resolve the problem. These views were expressed by our head of state while receiving the co-chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Group today.

[Begin recording] [President Geydar Aliyev] Regrettably, the Minsk Group's activity is very weak at present. Its activity can be divided into a number of phases. I do not want to delve into its history. However, we believe that the new phase began after the Budapest summit in December 1994. Two co-chairmen for Minsk Group were appointed and the composition of the Minsk Group was determined and altered following the OSCE Minsk Group's summit. Undoubtedly, all these were hope-inspiring developments. Nine months have elapsed since then and 16 months since the signing of the cease-fire agreement. Certainly, this period has created a great opportunity to carry out new work and bring about a major peace agreement.

[Unidentified correspondent] President Geydar Aliyev said during the meeting with the co-chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Group that the Azerbaijani leadership and people are pinning their hopes on the OSCE group. He added that the Azerbaijani state, which favors the peaceful resolution of all the problems, is working to attain a major peace agreement by expanding cooperation.

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Heikke Talvitie, who is one of the co-chairmen of the OSCE Minsk Group, spoke on the latest efforts and on the preparation of proposals. He noted the need to work in two directions. First of all the armed conflict should be completely stopped, and the contentious issues should be solved later. For this, talks should be held in stages. Unless the technical issues are resolved it will be too early to talk about solution of the fundamental problem.

It was reported during the meeting that the foreign ministers of the OSCE countries will hold a meeting in December where the Minsk Group will submit an account of its activities.

President Geydar Aliyev said that Azerbaijan has experienced much during the time that has elapsed and that the Azerbaijani side has taken and will continue taking constructive steps.

A broad exchange of views was then held on resolution of the conflict. [end recording]

Baku Calls For Cooperation With Iran on Oil, Gas

LD2609210295 Tehran IRNA in English 2019 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, Sept. 26, IRNA — At a meeting with the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to Azerbaijan, 'Ali Reza Bikdeli, the head of Azerbaijan Republic oil company, Nateq Aliyev, announced here Tuesday that his country is prepared to cooperate with Iran in oil and gas projects.

The head of Azeri oil company once again announced the proposal on the Irano-Azeri joint oil exploration venture in Shah Deniz oil field, located in southwest of the Caspian Sea. He asked for the final decision of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) in this regard.

Aliyev stated that the oil and gas industries have the most important roles in the development of his country. He stressed that he fully endorses the cooperation on the oil and gas veture between the two countries.

He hoped to pay an official visit to Iran and have an exchange of views with the Iranian oil minister, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh-Kho'i, on the expansion of bilateral relations.

Bikdeli also stressed on close cooperation in the scientific aspects of the oil and gas industry. At this meeting, both sides exchanged views on the most recent development in the fields of oil and gas in the region.

Mutalibov on Aliyev, Plans for Future

954F3502A Moscow KURANTY in Russian 15 Sep 95 p 7

[Interview with Ayaz Mutalibov, former president of Azerbaijan, by journalists Svetlana Dolgopolova and Lidiya Malash; place and date not given: "It Is Not Pleasant for Me To Be an Object of Persecution"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [KURANTY] Ayaz Niyazovich, why are you, president of Azerbaijan in the recent past, and popularly elected, what is more, now living in Russia?

[Mutalibov] I never thought that I would be a social outcast. Nor do I now conceive of my life without my homeland. But in May 1992, when I voluntarily ceded power to the People's Front, I was, in fact, expelled from the republic. I flew out of Baku in the suit that I had worn at a sitting of the Supreme Council session on 14 May, with my attache case, and without a penny in my pocket. At the last moment I borrowed 5,000 rubles from my friends. I went to Moscow because, after Baku, it is the city which shaped me as a personality.

[KURANTY] And are you content with your stay in Moscow?

[Mutalibov] To be honest, no. After all, I was not treated decently. There were people who for some reason or other pronounced me a communist. Burbulis, Starovoytova, and Poltoranin played the ideological card. On many occasions my family and I could simply have found ourselves out on the street, each of us would spend the night in different places. I was greatly ashamed before my children, who would say: "But, papa, everyone knows you. What's happened?" I could not tell them anything.

[KURANTY] So you have no apartment here, no car, no dacha?

[Mutalibov] After three years of torment, I was this May given an official apartment without a Moscow permit. I have neither a car nor a dacha.

[KURANTY] When you were in office, did you not have the presentiment that something dreadful would happen to you?

[Mutalibov] It never left me. I was constantly anxiously expecting personal trouble. I do not remember ever having untroubled sleep.

[KURANTY] Did you at some moment become frightened?

[Mutalibov] I experienced a feeling of fear the moment when, on 15 May 1992, I arrived at my country dacha,

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and I was told that some armed people in camouflage fatigues were already forming up at the commandant's office. I realized that something unforeseen—a show trial or some reprisal—could happen. My conscience was clear, I had never shot anyone or ever issued such orders. I was afraid not for my own life but of the fact that after my death I could be vilified and humiliated and could prove nothing to anybody.

[KURANTY] Do you not have the desire to avenge your misfortunes sooner or later?

[Mutalibov] No, never. I take this philosophically. Such was my destiny. There were, consequently, some things of which I was ignorant, some things I did not know. Now life has granted me an opportunity to conceptualize everything and draw the conclusions for myself. I have always preferred to forgive my enemies, but fate itself has dealt with them without my participation. I simply felt resentful, but I knew that if I took offense at a person, he would come to a bad end.

[KURANTY] So you are a mystical personality?

[Mutalibov] Many Azerbaijanis, particularly ordinary believing people, compare me today with Mohammed's relative—the sacred Ali. He is greatly revered in Azerbaijan. He was a sufferer and a martyr. Elderly people frequently say to me: "There is in your fate the fate of the sacred Ali. You were chosen by God, and you are learning wisdom."

[KURANTY] What is your view of astrology?

[Mutalibov] I do not greatly understand it, although I have as of late inclined to the view that there is, evidently, something in this. I follow with interest all kinds of astrological forecasts. According to the eastern calendar, I am a Tiger, and by sign of the Zodiac, a Taurus, like, incidentally, Ali also.

Authors' note: *According to certain astrological forecasts, serious cataclysms await Azerbaijan in the next two months. Geydar Aliyev could be killed in the fall. Astrologists are predicting that the interval between the death of Aliyev and Dudayev will be two weeks, but Dzhokhar Dudayev will die first.*

[KURANTY] Why are you often accused of organizing coups d'etat in Azerbaijan?

[Mutalibov] It is police power in Azerbaijan at this time, power at bayonet-point, in the literal meaning of the word. There is an endless succession of states of emergency. If there is relative calm, something is being thought up. No one dares contradict the regime, and if anyone does attempt to do so, he is subjected to corporal punishment. It is carried out by some odd-looking people, what is more. Like Tontons Macoutes. They do not even look like Azerbaijanis. According to the reports of eyewitnesses, they are extremely brutal: they beat up women and old men. Some people even believe that they are Turks or Chechens. As far as my person is concerned, Aliyev sees me as his sole serious rival and is attempting to discredit me in every possible way. Although I am not a part of any political conspiracies.

[KURANTY] So your detention in Moscow this May was no accident. It was a planned action of the Azerbaijani special services?

[Mutalibov] Of course it was not an accident. This had to have happened some time. I was informed from time to time that the latest team had left Baku to snatch me. They would often apply to Russia's special services for me to be extradited as a common criminal. And it was no accident that I was taken to Moscow's Donskoye Police Station. That day, the day before the Victory holiday, there had been spotted outside my home a squad car and a "tail," who had been shadowing me and who stopped me on the pretext of checking my papers. I told him who I was and showed my passport with the Vladimir Oblast registration. They had no right to detain me but they took me to the police station, nonetheless. They were hoping that with the festivities going on none of the top officers of the Russian MVD would be at their posts and that they would be unable to get through to them. And that I could, meanwhile, be taken to the airport and put on a plane, and who would be looking for me subsequently?

Authors' note. *The main charge leveled against Mutalibov is responsibility for the events of January 1990, when Soviet troops were committed to Baku and there was bloodshed. Neither Gorbachev nor Primakov had anything to do with it, and Mutalibov, who was prime minister at that time, became the scapegoat.*

Despite the requests of the Azerbaijani side, Moscow gave no approval for Mutalibov's arrest but information to the effect that the Azerbaijani MVD authorities were looking for Mutalibov would show up periodically in the Russian Federation MVD's computer system. Wording to the effect that at the request of the Azerbaijani special services Mutalibov was wanted by the Russian authorities was absent here. Data on Mutalibov would sometimes be fed into the computer, sometimes it would disappear. Literally two weeks prior to the detention the information once again showed up on the computer. The second surprising fact of this detective story was the preliminary preparation of ITAR-TASS—a report on the capture of Mutalibov. The third "chance" happening were the two Azerbaijani aircraft at Vnukovo "ready for

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the off." The crew of one of them requested of traffic control a departure for Baku at 0200.

The police officers who had taken Mutalibov into custody did not contact their superiors but called the Azerbaijani Embassy. Meanwhile, the police report on the incident was not, in breach of instructions, transmitted via channels for two or three hours. Forty minutes after Mutalibov's release in accordance with a decision of the Russian Federation General Procuracy, Azerbaijan's deputy ministers of internal affairs and security arrived at the Donskoye Police Station. When Mutalibov was already at home, the Azerbaijani news media, citing Moscow sources, reported his capture.

[KURANTY] This June Vafa Guli-zade, Aliyev's principal foreign policy adviser, declared in Washington that Russia was "Azerbaijan's biggest enemy and greatest barrier in the way of its total independence." How might you comment on this?

[Mutalibov] First, Guli-zade is known for constantly testing the waters. But it is not even a question of this but of a new concept of Azerbaijan's foreign policy, which is now oriented only toward the West. I believe that such revelations shocked even the Americans. In addition, this is doing the Azerbaijani people a bad turn, for there are now approximately 2 million Azerbaijanis in Russia, which could adopt appropriate measures in relation to them.

For what kind of independence and from whom are the present leaders of Azerbaijan fighting? Clearly, from Russia. So in what kind of position is the republic being put? In the position of a conventional enemy in the region? The more the Azerbaijani leaders speak about independence, the more they are losing it and becoming on object of dependence on secondary states.

[KURANTY] Is this not a provocation in regard to Russia?

[Mutalibov] The opinion that Russia has been weakened and is mired in its own internal discord and that it is sufficient merely to shake it for this colossus to crumble is held by many Azerbaijani politicians. But I believe that Russia will never cease to be a decisive factor of world politics. In all difficult times it has found within itself the strength to survive.

[KURANTY] Does Aliyev, who held the highest positions in the hierarchy of the USSR, not understand this?

[Mutalibov] He is simply very ambitious. When he came to power, he understood that he could become a second Ataturk by employing the concept of an uninspired nationalism. It is this that he is now pursuing. I also am an Azerbaijani, I love my people, and what is happening in the republic is not a matter of indifference to me. If an outflow of the Russian-speaking population is now being observed, with what kind of intellectual potential will the country be left? Two concepts are now clashing, essentially. One is represented by myself and my supporters: Azerbaijan should coexist within the framework of a common geopolitical territory together with Russia. It is for this reason that in December 1991, without any invitation from Alma-Ata, and I emphasize this, I flew there alone and signed the act of Azerbaijan's membership of the CIS. Aliyev is now ascribing this fact to himself.

[KURANTY] The so-called petroleum contract of the century was signed almost a year ago. Is there a hope that Azerbaijan will shortly become a second Kuwait?

[Mutalibov] I was in at the start of this contract. It was approved by both Gorbachev and Ryzhkov. It contained only an economic result, the profit between the Western partners and the republic being distributed 15 to 85 percent. It was the foreign firms that were to have created for us the entire necessary infrastructure. The geopolitical reorientation of the contract was carried through by Aliyev. He wanted to resolve the Karabakh conflict with the aid of oil. For this reason the contract was farmed out to the United States and Turkey, and Azerbaijan got only 10 percent. But the piles of dollars are circumventing Azerbaijan for some reason or other.

[KURANTY] How might the Karabakh problem be resolved, in your view?

[Mutalibov] The republic fears the word "federalism," I, however, am prepared to consider the question of the federalization of Azerbaijan. Shaping Nagornyy Karabakh into its former state is no longer possible. I have reason to believe that the present leadership of Azerbaijan has agreed to the independence of the NKR [Nagorno-Karabakh Republic]. I am opposed to this. I am for the full autonomy of the NKR within Azerbaijan, provided that the Azerbaijani part of the population return. Relations between Nagornyy Karabakh and Azerbaijan would be built on the basis of bilateral agreements.

[KURANTY] Can agreement on this be reached with Ter-Petrosyan at this time?

[Mutalibov] I believe it can. But it is necessary first and foremost to reach agreement with the NKR.

[KURANTY] Ayaz Niyazovich, is it true that Aliyev wishes to take for himself the title of Azerbaijanbashi and revise the constitution such that the presidency would be passed on by inheritance?

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[Mutalibov] I have heard about this. At the last "party-economic aktivist meeting" in May one of his retainers declared from the podium that numerous proposals were being received from the working people requesting that Aliyev be perpetuated in the office of president and that he be called Azerbaijanbashi.

[KURANTY] But the present president of Azerbaijan is far from young....

[Mutalibov] Aliyev is essentially by nature fond of life, an optimist with a great power instinct. This recharges his energy. When he was in Moscow, he looked terribly ill. But when he returned to big politics, there was an outward change for the better. It was the former Aliyev. But love of intrigue is what is most developed in him.

[KURANTY] It is said that he is called in the republic "Marianna" inasmuch as, like the television serial, he is almost never off the screen.

[Mutalibov] No, he is called "Simply Mariya."

[KURANTY] What is it better to be—president of a country or an ordinary person?

[Mutalibov] Previously I would always speak ironically about the fact that I observed life from the window of my office or personal automobile. The rest was forbidden me. But not because someone had in actual fact forbidden anything, simply that I would work very hard. I could not turn off completely even in family surroundings. Now I feel normal, with the slight exception that it is very unpleasant for me that I have all these years been an object of persecution. Were it not for this, life would be good. Now I know how the ordinary citizen lives, and I like to get about on my own two feet, ride the Metro and the bus, and go shopping.

[KURANTY] What is your wife's view of the change of lifestyle?

[Mutalibov] My wife is like a guardian angel to me. She is a heavenly creature. Wealth does not exist for her. She could manage with one dress if she had to. She is now watching the Girl of the Tropics serial and she says to me: "How charming it is—the sea, a hut, fish, good health.... What else do you need?" She is a physician by profession. Of course, I am grateful to her for everything, I live for her and my family.

[KURANTY] And who are your parents?

[Mutalibov] They are natives of Azerbaijan. My father represents the national wing, my mother came to Krasnodar at the age of three. Her family is Russian-speaking. It would observe both Azerbaijani and Russian national holidays. At Easter mama would always bake Easter cakes and apple pies and paint the eggs. My parents were first-generation doctors of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia.

[KURANTY] What is your favorite Russian dish?

[Mutalibov] I am very fond of borshcht, pelmeni, and vareniki.

[KURANTY] Do you have many friends?

[Mutalibov] No, I simply did not have the time for them. I went to work straight from school. I had comrades and colleagues, but no friendship in the student understanding of this word. I was wholly engrossed in work, although I am no blue stocking but a normal individual. I became a foreman at the age of 20, I was a plant director at the age of 26. It was at that time that I acquired manager's skills. Students and graduates would get together and amuse themselves with preference, but there was none of this for me. When, therefore, I would drive up to my house in my first limousine, my contemporaries would inquire: "Your uncle's, right?" I would tell them: "You fooled around, I invested."

[KURANTY] The aspect of solitude and misunderstood genius creeps into all your interviews. Can it be said that you have, for all that, sympathizers in Azerbaijan and that you will sooner or later return to big politics?

[Mutalibov] Yes, I have social support. This is quite a strong seam of the people, which, owing to circumstances, cannot yet speak about this openly. And I dream of an Azerbaijan that will rid itself of oriental despotism and reach the point of civilized community living. So that it be guided less by instinct and use its head more. This people, which has innately good qualities, will someday have to be pushed into the ranks of the impassioned. So that it be aware of itself, know itself, and distinguish between the politicians who wish it well and those who take advantage of its goodness.

Georgia

Abkhaz Troops on Alert; Gali Said 'Ungovernable'

LD2609173695 Tbilisi IBERIA in Georgian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Tbilisi, 26 September — The Georgian head of state's representative in the Samegrelo zone, Givi Lominadze, has told an IBERIA correspondent that he has received reports of the movement of the Abkhaz separatists' armed units and heavy equipment from Gagra, Gudauta, and Sukhumi Districts towards Ochamchire District. No such changes have been observed in Gali District.

[Abkhaz President Vladislav] Ardzinba has put his troops on combat alert. According to Lominadze, the

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Abkhaz separatists would be unable to mobilize more than 3,500 fighters or to advance in force in one direction.

Panic and discord have set in among the separatists, especially since the visit to Georgia by Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. The so-called Council of Ministers of Abkhazia has met recently to discuss Georgian-Russian relations and Abkhazia's status. At the meeting, Abkhaz separatist leaders Ozgan and Gennadiy Alania delivered pessimistic speeches. According to them, "coexistence with Georgia as part of one state is preferable to suicide." The meeting heard that Gali District had been virtually lost and become ungovernable. In summing up the results of the meeting, Ardzinba said: "You have been gripped by pessimism. I have no time for that."

Abkhazia Favors Prolonged Peacekeeper Mandate

LD2609203995 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1758 GMT 26 Sep 95

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature: by diplomatic correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, Yevgeniy Terekhov, and others]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SUKHUMI, Sept 26 (Interfax) — Abkhazia is in favor of a prolonged mandate of Russian peace-makers in the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict zone, Abkhazian Vice-President Valery Arshba told Interfax Tuesday.

The peace-makers are a guarantee of regional peace and stability, he said when commenting on a recent pronouncement of a high-ranking official from the Russian Foreign Ministry on the possible withdrawal of peace-makers from Abkhazia after December 31, 1995, if a party to the conflict makes a repeated request to the effect. The pronouncement was made in an Interfax interview.

The withdrawal of peace-makers will increase the risk of a resumed war, said the Vice-President. But Abkhazia is strong enough to protect itself anyway, he added.

The withdrawal question was raised after last week's statement of Georgian Prime Minister Otar Patsatsiya that Tbilisi "will not allow the prolonging of the mandate of peace-makers and the UN military mission in Abkhazia, because confidence in them has been exhausted."

Shevardnadze Praises TV, Radio for 'Propaganda'

LD2609200895 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Today the Georgian head of state and chairman of parliament, Eduard Shevardnadze, met the leadership of the Georgian Television and Radio Corporation and its employees.

The chairman of the corporation, Archil Gogelia, deputy chairmen, journalists and representatives of the technical service familiarized the head of state with the current situation at the television and radio. They spoke about the limited technical facilities at their disposal and the low level of remuneration, which do not stand up to criticism. They also discussed their long-term plans.

Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze said that he had studied a draft document concerning the future structure of the Television and Radio Corporation and praised it for its depth and the prospects it offers. Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze expressed satisfaction with the consistent propaganda work of the television and radio. Thanks to that work, our society was prepared for the introduction of the national currency, the lari. As a result, the money reform process was developing normally and was getting extensive coverage on the radio and television.

The head of state praised the work of the television and radio during the process of the adoption and presentation of the new Constitution. He said that he hoped that the television and radio would again rise to the occasion at the time of the elections and especially during the election campaign. All parties and election blocs as well as all presidential candidates should be given the opportunity to present their platform to the public. Residents of the republic should go to the polls well-prepared and elect a worthy parliament made up of professionals. Developing nations can afford to elect a slightly weak parliament, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze said. [sentence as heard] However, we cannot afford it. In the next four years the country's authorities will have to solve very complex problems. That is why it is so important for society and the people to make the right choice. Television and radio should inform the people about all forces contesting the elections to help citizens make the right choice.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze expressed the hope that with the help of the authorities, the material and technical base of the television and radio and the working conditions of their employees would improve in order to allow the corporation to continue to serve the country and the people.

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Estonia

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

WS2609155595 Tallinn Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Release in English 1000 GMT 25 Sep 95

[Address by Minister of Foreign Affairs Riivo Sinijarv on 25 September at the 50th General Assembly of the United Nations on in New York — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. President, allow me to begin by congratulating you on your election as President of this, the historic 50th General Assembly. On behalf of the Estonian people, I wish you all the best this year.

Fifty years ago, this body met for the first time in an effort to unite the community of nations toward avoiding a repeat of the carnage we saw in the Second World War. For my country, that war finally ended just last year with the withdrawal of foreign troops from our territory. I am happy to note that tomorrow, the final remnant of occupation, in the form of the former Soviet nuclear submarine training facility at Paldiski, will be turned over to Estonian authorities by civilian Russian dismantling specialists. I take this opportunity to acknowledge Estonia's satisfaction with the Russian Federation's having fulfilled its commitments in this regard, as mandated by the agreement signed by Russia and Estonia on 30 July 1994.

Mr. President, turning to the work of the United Nations, the declarations and decisions produced by recent international conferences must be integrated into the work of the United Nations as a whole. Estonia places particular importance upon the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Vienna Declaration. We welcome the extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and look forward to a successful conclusion of negotiations regarding a universal and verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The importance of these and other recently concluded international agreements must be underscored through implementation.

Mr. President, there are a number of ways through which the United Nations can improve its performance. One of the most extensive ways through which member states relate to this organisation is by way of the activities of various UN agencies and programs. For this reason, ECOSOC reform is crucial, and should be addressed in earnest. Member states should have greater opportunities to ensure that resources are used in an effective and efficient manner. I refer not to a need for micro-management of these agencies and programs, but rather to participation in agency, program and project activities.

I would like to single out and commend the work of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and other regional commissions. The ECE has worked diligently to provide practical and needed support for the integration of countries with diverse histories into a cohesive regional whole. As part of continuing UN reform, Estonia once again urges greater cooperation between the ECE and the UNDP. Any discussion of UN reform must include the composition and functioning of the Security Council. Estonia welcomes the report of the Open Ended Working Group on Security Council reform, which, among other practical suggestions, calls for developing greater transparency and the inclusion of more member states in decision making. Within the context of continuing debate over Security Council reform, we reiterate our support for an expanded and more effective Security Council.

Mr. President, in the forty years elapsed from 1948 to 1988, the UN deployed 13 peacekeeping operations. In the seven years elapsed from 1988 to the present, 16 operations were begun, of which a significant number still continue. There are many systemic reasons for a dramatic increase in peacekeeping operations, and the issues of both peacekeeping and peacemaking call for further detailed examination.

Regional peacekeeping efforts that are conducted under the auspices of the UN must remain under stringent UN control. The UN Security Council, in turn, must carefully define and monitor any mandates granted to regional efforts and must resist attempts by groups of states or individual countries to wrest authority for such actions. Only in this way can the UN assure compliance with the principles of multilateralism and impartiality in order to conduct peacekeeping operations that are not only effective, but politically neutral as well.

Estonia is proud to be part of this effort. Through the generous support of especially the Danish government, Estonian peacekeepers this year, for the first time ever, took part in UN peacekeeping operations. Having participated in UNPROFOR, and now, UNCRO activities, we look forward to expanding our role in UN peacekeeping activities.

I am gratified to support the working arrangement between the UN and NATO in former Yugoslavia. Estonia regards the UN mandated NATO air strikes in recent weeks in Bosnia as an unfortunate but necessary means of bringing about an end to the fighting which is still taking place there. Recent cooperation between the UN and NATO show that despite the inherent difficulties in supporting peace in former Yugoslavia,

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differences can be overcome and a joint approach to peacekeeping can be agreed upon. We view this cooperation as a harbinger of greater effectiveness in future UN peacekeeping efforts.

Mr. President, an area upon which Estonia places particular importance is the work of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso and the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva. In keeping with its "open door" policy towards the work of human rights groups, Estonia welcomes and supports the work done by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights. We believe that the work done by the Commissioner and Centre should be made available to a wider audience through more frequent publication of the results of investigations. This would help ensure that the efforts of partisan political concerns that tend to rely on inaccurate information will be countered by factual, impartial reporting of the sort Mr. Lasso and the Centre provide.

Mr. President, during this United Nations Fiftieth Anniversary year, it is important for every member state affirm its financial commitment to the UN. Estonia, for its part, supports the changes to the methodology used to calculate assessments which have led to reduced distortions and affirmation of capacity to pay as the primary, transparent and universally applied criteria through which assessments are calculated. Agreed upon regular budget assessments and peacekeeping dues are collective responsibilities for the functioning of the UN, and should be put ahead of partisan interests.

Mr. President, we face new challenges on this, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. I wish all of us the best in meeting those challenges, so that the next fifty years may be even more constructive than the last.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Foreign Ministry Statement Refutes Russian Allegations

WS2609155695 Tallinn Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Release in English 1707 GMT 25 Sep 95

[Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia, dated 25 September — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Estonia has submitted the following statement to the United Nations with the request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 114 of the provisional agenda:

On June 30, 1995 the memorandum on the human rights situation in Estonia previously circulated by the Russian delegation at a meeting of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vienna on June 13, 1995 was published as an official document of the United Nations (A/50/267).

This memorandum, dealing with some aspects of Estonian legislation and in particular with the situation of the "Russian-speaking population" contains allegations that misrepresent the situation in Estonia.

In this regard, the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to provide an overview of some of the issues touched upon in the aforementioned memorandum.

1. The withdrawal of Russian troops from Estonian territory cannot be linked with any other issue, including that which is termed as "human rights", as the former Soviet - now Russian - troops that stayed in Estonia were a remnant of the Soviet annexation of the independent Republic of Estonia in 1940 that ended only in 1991 and did not have any legal status. According to the principles of international law and to the general concept of good-neighbourly relations, a state cannot keep its troops in the territory of another sovereign state without the latter's consent.

2. The question of human rights, more precisely the question of the Russian-speaking population has repeatedly been raised by the Russian Federation. Before World War II, the situation was similar to that when a certain state tried to subjugate other states, using the issue of co-ethnics as a political tool. It is important to note that no fact-finding mission of the twenty odd that have visited have reported violations of human rights in Estonia. Estonia is a member state of the Council of Europe, Europe's oldest international organization that follows closely the human rights situation and for which the Russian Federation has not yet qualified to belong. The reports of the OSCE mission in Estonia do not contain information about human rights violations in Estonia. A recent report by the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Human Rights Committe has found the situation of human rights in Estonia satisfactory. Independent sociological research carried out both in Estonia and in Russia as well as polls conducted in Estonia show no evidence of discrimination of russophones versus other linguistic groups (Swedish-speaking, Ukrainian-speaking etc. communities). Furthermore, Russians are one of the four officially recognized national minorities in Estonia. In connection with the imminent ratification by Estonia of the European Convention of Human Rights, all Estonian laws and their application practices are being examined once again together with the experts of the Council of Europe.

3. The new Estonian Law on Citizenship that entered into force on April 1, 1995 conforms fully, not only outwardly, as stated in the memorandum by the Russian

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delegation, to internationally recognized requirements. The Law, to a large extent based on the principles of 1938 Law on Citizenship that re-entered into force in 1992, requires the applicant to have resided in Estonia five years prior to submitting an application. In the specific Estonian context to which the Russian delegation refers, this new requirement does not affect people who already resided in Estonia in 1990 (when the period of transition to the restoration of independence was declared) and continue to do so. Thus it does not introduce any restrictions for acquiring citizenship. Based on careful comparison with the citizenship laws of other countries, it is clear that the Estonian Law on Citizenship is in full conformity with internationally recognized norms and standards.

4. The new Law on Language that was also enacted on April 1, 1995 does not provide any possibilities of discrimination on a linguistic or ethnic basis. The Estonian state continues to provide education in the Russian language. One third of all 1st grade students who began their studies this year did so in Russian, a number that fully corresponds to the ethnic composition of the population of Estonia. In general the Estonian authorities do not provide other national minorities with public education in their own languages. The Russian-speakers in Estonia have the right to form their own cultural and educational institutions, religious and ethnic organizations, practise their own cultural traditions, publish their own language publications, etc. Two national daily newspapers, several public and commercial television and radio programmes diffuse information in Russian. The Language Law contains special provisions with regard to areas with a high proportion of Russian-speakers where Russian can be used as the internal language of communication by the local authorities and where the population also enjoys the right to receive official communication in the minority language.

5. As an example of "anxiety" and "constant fear of being deported from Estonia" as the Russian Federation memorandum states, the Russian delegation brings the case of Mr. Pjotr Rozhok, an ultranationalist and anti-Semitic representative of Vladimir Zhirinovsky's Russian Liberal Democratic Party. Indeed, Mr. Rozhok is a Russian citizen but contrary to the allegations of the Russian delegation, Mr. Rozhok's citizenship was not the cause for his expulsion from Estonia. This decision was taken because Mr. Rozhok actively worked against Estonia's constitutional order and incited ethnic hatred. Expulsion for these reasons is a completely normal procedure that occurs when citizens of other countries do not respect the laws of the country in which they reside. Mr. Rozhok not only made statements which implied that he supported the re-occupation of Estonia, but he also established organizational structures to achieve this aim. Much of his activities were not legal even according to Russian Federation laws. Estonia is particularly concerned with Mr. Rozhok's anti-Jewish statements and calls on the Russian Federation to work together to combat anti- Semitism and other forms of inter-ethnic hatred. Mr. Rozhok did have and did use the right to appeal against the actions of the authorities after his expulsion. Relevant legal procedures have been initiated.

6. The deadline for submission of applications for the granting of residence permits to aliens in Estonia has once more been extended. The authorities will resume accepting residence permit applications as of October, and will continue to accept them up to January 1996. The applications will be processed according to the procedures provided by the law.

7. In Estonia, there is no state church. The church and the state are separate. Problematic issues concerning the Orthodox Church, both canonical (the location of the ecclesiastical centre for orthodox parishioners) and legal (the restoration of church property under Estonian law), are remnants of numerous problems caused by the forcible annexation of independent Estonia to the Soviet Union in 1940 and have been brought to the fore by the collapse of the latter. The Estonian Orthodox Church, which in 1919 had placed itself under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constatinople, re-registered itself in this status with the support of 21 parishes in 1992. Some other parishes wish to have their ecclesiastical centre in Moscow. This apparent case of schism can and must be solved within the church.

8. The Estonian Government has begun granting residence permits to Russian military pensioners who have expressed their desire to stay in Estonia. 13,700 applications have been submitted and are being processed. The OSCE has appointed its representative to the commission that deals with issuing resident permits to retired staff officers of a foreign state.

Defense Minister Oovel on European Role

LD2509153095 (Internet) Soc.Culture.Estonia in English 23 Sep 95

[Defense Minister Andrus Oovel paper presented at the Innsbruck Symposium Europa "Quo Vadis?" on 14-16 September: "Is Estonia Too Small For Europe? The Role Of Estonia in the Context of European Security And Defence"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The question in the title of my paper derives from the developments in our present reality and is also intrigued by the idea of the Belgium

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Prime Minister Theo Lefevre who in 1963 wrote that, "In Western Europe there are now only small countries - those that know it and those that don't know it yet." Of course, compared to the 60-ies the 90-ies of this century differ remarkably. But at the threshold of the 21st century, the world - due to advances in transportation, in the media and due to the emerging information society - is shrinking at an accelerated rate. No one of us can remain untouched by the global developments or global cataclysms (let us hope we can avoid the latter). Estonia is not isolated from the possible changes in Russia, nor are Austria or Germany from events in Estonia. Hopefully human mind will always keep from pulling the trigger of overall disasters and catastrophes and the efforts of politicians and scholars will be aimed at working on scenarios beneficial for the peaceful development of mankind. In the periods of turbulent changes of the world order the problems of being and preserving existence attain special attention. Since the end of the Cold War, Europe is witnessing once again such a period.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall several European nations, who had been pushed off the track of normal development, have placed themselves again on the international political landscape. Their starting point, initial tasks and resources have been different but their aim - to strengthen democracy, foster liberal values, respect human rights and build up defence systems according to democratic traditions - have been similar. Estonia is one of them and presents a vivid example of the development of democratisation processes in Europe. The ultimate question to be answered in the European context is: Will it be possible to create the common European home in which all states are free to choose their way of development or, are we falling back to the times when the bigger and stronger dictated what should be "better" to his neighbours. Estonia might not be strong in power and resources but it is strong in will and hope. Will, which is accumulated in our people to build up and exist as an independent democratic state. And hope, that the principles, which form the basis of the democratic world, will remain the engine for the development in coming years. Will and hope, that Teheran and Yalta will never be repeated... Perhaps the choices made by President Roosevelt at Yalta cost not only the lives of his citizens who were sacrificed but brought along the Third World War, I mean the losses in Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Berlin, Budapest, Prague, Indonesia, Cuba, Horn of Africa, Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chechnya. The choices statesmen make, and the principles which they follow, can generate an avalanche of events, and the consequences of betraying the principles have always been terrible. To guarantee the peaceful development in the future one can not bargain over principles.

We must acknowledge that today our common world is moving on two tracks, which are seemingly contradictory. Our world is coming more and more mosaic-like. Diversity of colours on the political map of the present-day world is the most convincing evidence of this development. On the other hand, however, the processes of the integration are just as powerful. There are thousands of all kind of sometimes overlapping, sometimes interrelating organisations, alliances, unions, NGO's on the Earth. Our destiny, welfare, and probably even survival depend on the ability of the nations of our world to conform to these controversial trends of development, to balance them more or less and to check the violent forms of their manifestation.

Following the period of half a century enforced passiveness, caused by the Soviet occupation, Estonia has anew become an actor in international relations who wants to be moving on both tracks mentioned above, who wants to possess definite rights and concrete obligations. One of the most acute ones is to define its security and defence principles in the European context as well as determine the means for implementing them. For Estonia, Europe's future is determined by two entities - the European Union and NATO, the intersection of which is stability. In this respect we have been following three main principles:

First, the economic political development of Estonia has been aimed towards rapid integration with the European Union. This organisation could be understood as a merger of splinters of glass of different size, shape and colour into a harmonious stained glass work within one frame as it is seen on the windows of Stefan Dom in Vienna. To get the colours balanced, the European Union, while expanding itself, has to bear in mind the compatibility of those splinters of different colour. With that I would like to refer to the need of balanced and synchronous expansion of the EU in the Mediterranean and Baltic directions. According to that, next step in the EU's expansion should, for instance, together with Malta in Mediterranean, include also Estonia in the Baltic Sea region.

Second, Estonia considers NATO to be the security mechanism which protects the principles of democracy, the countries whose statehood is based on democratic principles. Therefore, we perceive NATO as an organisation which is not against any state but defends the principles of stability and democracy according to Washington Treaty 1949. The opening of NATO to new countries should be based mainly on these principles. I would like to stress the Estonian position - NATO can-

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not remain a closed club and has to open for those Central and East European countries ready and willing to join the Alliance. The recent statements of Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Krylov indicate clearly that our membership applications do not refer to our hysterical disposition but to a heightened sense of possible peril, characteristic a small countries. I believe that in this assembly hall nobody is perceiving NATO enlargement as an expansionist threat against Russia. Statements like those made recently by President Yeltsin, who probably has not read the North Atlantic Treaty text and is not aware of NATO's defence character, and who probably has not had closer look at a map of Scandinavia to discover that at the Pasvikelva river NATO already borders with Russia, emphasising that NATO enlargement could lead to war. Or Mr. Kozyrev and Mr. Krylov using the same rhetorics, have no broad basis to be followed.

I believe you will understand our concerns if I explain them with the help of the following hypothetical comparison: imagine a popular German party having as its basic electoral demand the re-establishment of the 3rd Reich within its 1942 borders. In modern Germany it seems impossible, in Russia, alas, it is taking place. The re-establishment of Greater Russia, in the borders of 1989 Soviet Union, has been raised by several Russian influential political parties.

On the other hand, last week we saw the battle-clips of the Russian State Duma with Zhirinovskiy strangling a female deputy. We wonder, does this fit in the European world perception? The principles and values cherished and honoured by European countries are not valid in Russia. That turns the opening and largening of NATO a burning issue for us. At the same time it should be recognised that the enlargening of NATO is actually also in the Russias interests: it turns borderstates stable, democratic, market-economy oriented and ready for co-operation.

Third, Estonia has not agreed with the statements suggesting NATO enlargement in groups of states, when the security interests of other groups will be disregarded. Unbalanced changes in security are dangerous and may bring to undesirable results affecting the European security in large. We consider NATO-enlargement to be a determined process in which the participating states should be given equal possibilities to fulfil the necessary requirements. In short, inclusion or exclusion of states as to the Alliance should develop from declarative statements to concrete arguments on membership - and/or pre-membership strategies. Estonia considers it most important that these conditions: political, economical, social and military ones be clearly determined, discussed, analysed and presented to interested countries on equal bases. Learning about these criteria would make it possible for each separate country to schedule its means in order to reach the necessary requirements. Different strategies for enlargement will create different NATO's but whatever the form, it should function in common purposes - enhance stability. The revision of comparatively steady and stable conception is by all means a complicated task, especially if no explicit need seems apparent today. But, it might be late tomorrow.

The creation of our national defence forces has been in accordance with these ideas and has followed the principle: "Help yourself, then God will help you too!" This ideology has been based on three aims: First - capability of self-defence. It has been our understanding that defence forces should have preventive function via their existence, size, preparedness and mobility. In the case of aggression and threat to the vital interest of Estonia (i.e. independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity) they have to be able for independent defence. Second - co-operation and interoperability. We consider it most important that our national defence forces are interoperable with NATO forces and capable of participation in international co-operation, in peacekeeping missions and rescue operations. This presupposes respective command structures, technical equipment, logistics, training. It is through the framework of international co-operation that our individual defence ability could obtain its real dimensions. Third - poly-functionality. We realise the necessity to develop our defence forces to be capable of assisting civilian structures in cases of catastrophes (environmental, industrial), rescue and evacuation operations.

These are the bases on which the Estonian Defence Forces have been built so far and which will be held in mind in the future. Today, four years after starting even from below zero, Estonia is having its own Defence Forces consisting of Regular Armed Forces: active infantry units about 3500 men, and the Defence League, about 6500 men. The defence structure is having also Navy and Air Force components. Civilian control and democratic principles are the guidelines, followed in the build-up of Estonian army.

Let me now conclude by emphasising once again that history has provided us with various security and defence models, among which only some have proved to be efficient. On the basis of experience we are shaping the new patterns today. I believe that the time of building trenches in Europe has come to an end and our energy is directed to building bridges. In this respect I would like to refer to the words of the article of Karl Feldmeyer: Estonia is Europe's litmus test. We are successfully passing the economical test and hope that we will manage to survive to security test, [illegible] Of course, we are not particularly happy to become

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touchstone of the European security system, yet there is no doubt: Russia's behaviour towards Estonia and other Baltic states is a major indicator showing Russia's progress or regress.

The one and only wish of Estonia is to live as a free nation in a free country and contribute to this creative construction-work aimed at building up the new security architecture in Europe. Estonia is not too small for this task. It would like to be part of the decision-making process and share the responsibility.

Meri Statement at Paldiski Base Transfer Ceremony

WS2709100195 Tallinn Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Release in English 1819 GMT 26 Sep 95

[Statement by President Lennart Meri at the ceremony marking the final transfer of the Paldiski nuclear facilities from Russian to Estonian control, in Paldiski on 26 September]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Today, 56 years ago, on September 26, 1939, the State Auditor of the Republic of Estonia at that time wrote the following words into his diary:

"Government meeting today at 15:30, the Foreign Minister reports on his Moscow trip. It turns out..., that immediately at the first meeting, Molotov explained that a mere treaty on trade will not suffice. They need access to the sea. For that they want naval bases from us on the islands as well as the mainland. If Estonia doesn't go along, they will use other methods. And Selter and Rei understand these 'other methods' to mean war. The Estonian Government believes that under no circumstances can Tallinn be a base, as a worst case only - Paldiski."

Based upon these old notes, today we can ponder power politics, aggression and the defense of small nations. Back then Estonia behaved as if there were no other options, although there is always a final option.

Today that is the past. More correctly, it is history - which is the opposite of merely looking deeply into a dark past.

Today I want to speak of Paldiski, a small town here on Pakri Peninsula where in the 1930's there were: a fishing industry, a pharmacy and a customs office, a secondary school and a library, two churches and peace in peoples' hearts.

1939 ended quiet little Paldiski's worry-free life. For half a century Paldiski changed into a submarine base and Soviet nuclear submarine training center. Paldiski's military tentacles reached from the Baltic Sea to all the world's seas - to the Arctic, to the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. A town, on whose sleepy pre-World War II streets bloomed camomille, had gathered into itself the power of the evil empire, power of which there was enough to destroy several worlds and several mankinds. This is today the distant past. The past is also the fact that already in 1296 a port named Lodenrode was founded here: next year Paldiski will celebrate its 700th anniversary.

Last summer's negotiations with Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin brought the signing of the well-known agreements. One of those was the agreement on Paldiski.

Today ends the drama which began in 1939. Estonia has resumed administering its own town and Pakri Peninsula.

We would like to express our respect for the Russian specialists headed by Mr. Aleksandr Olhovikov, who finished their work in time, removed the nuclear fuel rods and sealed the reactors.

Estonia is sincerely grateful to the United States of America, Sweden, Finland and other nations who have helped demilitarize Paldiski.

This day, September 26, 1995, here in Paldiski is proof that regardless of conflicting interests, agreements are, in fact, possible. Let this be a lesson for Estonia as well as for all of Europe.

Therefore I congratulate all of you.

Let us remember this day, September 26, 1995, which ends what began in September 1939. Let us remember this railway car behind me, which may remind some of the Compiegne car and others of the Estonian officers' car which was pushed by war criminals from this spot into the deep waters of the Pakri Peninsula.

Today we won't speak of past victims or farms of the past which disappeared under the concrete of the military base. Today let's speak about the future, Paldiski as an opportunity, Paldiski as a gift of nature, Paldiski which awaits an architectural competition, in order to begin our 8th century as a hardworking, beautiful, clean and friendly Estonian town, where ships bearing flags from all over the world are welcome.

Republic of Estonia, I congratulate you - your lost son has returned.

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Lithuania

Premier Holds Talks With Philippine President

WS2609160395 Vilnius ELTA in English
1656 GMT 25 Sep 95

[From "News Bulletin" No. 850]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Manila, September 25, ELTA — Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius began on Monday [25 September] a two-day official visit to the Philippines aimed at fostering economic, political and cultural ties between the two countries.

Lithuania's Prime Minister was greeted by President Fidel Valdez Ramos of the Philippines at the presidential palace in Manila where the two leaders held bilateral talks on areas of possible cooperation between Lithuania and the Philippines.

Among other issues discussed was the question of regional integration.

Both Lithuania and the Philippines agree on the need to forge closer relations between the two regions.

Manila has been considering the possibility of opening a separate embassy to the Baltic states.

At present international contacts between the Philippines and the Balts are handled via the South Pacific country's embassy in Stockholm, with a Philippine Honorary Consul to the Baltics residing in Riga.

Early Monday, Lithuanian Foreign Ministry's Secretary Albinas Januska signed in Manila an agreement on Philipino-Lithuanian trade cooperation, as well as an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation to encourage economic and scientific ties between the two nations.

Trade officals and businessmen from Slezevicius' delegation were also scheduled to meet their Philippine counterparts to discuss the possibility of joint private sector undertakings between the Philippines and Lithuania.

Philippine businessmen plan to open days of the Philippine and Lithuanian trade information in Lithuania as early as at the end of October.

It was suggested to launch an exhibition of Lithuanian goods in Manila.

President Visits Polish Border Checkpoints

WS2709114495 Tallinn BNS in English
1900 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lazdijai, Sept 26, BNS — Lithuanian president Algirdas Brazauskas visited the Lithuanian-Polish border Tuesday [26 September] to get acquainted with changes that have occurred there recently.

The president visited the border crossing checkpoints in Kalvarija, Mockava and Lazdijai as well as the border police station in Trumpaliai and the Sestokai customs station.

Stanislovas Sta..kas, the chief of the border police who was accompanying the president, told BNS that this first visit of a high-ranking Lithuania leader to the border installations demonstrated a new concern with border problems.

In Kalvarija the president viewed the new enlarged checkpoint station, still being constructed. Recently, an additional eight-lane queue was opened there, and passenger cars are now allowed to use the crossing. Several hundred vehicles are being checked each day at the new station, although the station chief says that in the future up to five thousand a day will be able to use the crossing.

There are six police stations along the 103-kilometer-long Lithuanian-Polish border.

At the Lazdijai border crossing on Tuesday afternoon a conference was held. In addition to the president, border police and customs department leaders participated, along with Jonas Liaudanskas, secretary of the internal affairs ministry, and representatives of the regional administration.

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